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RUDE PRAVO EVALUATES MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 79 p 1 WA

[Unattributed editorial: "For the Future"]

[Excerpt] As was stated in the message sent to the 33d CEMA session by Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, it is imperative that the activity mapped out by the CEMA Council respond effectively to the urgent needs stemming from socialist construction in member countries and that it blaze new pathways and new perspectives for mutual cooperation. All the participants were very much aware of that need.

Besides the adopted plan of multilateral integrational measures, the long-term target programs of cooperation are more than anything examples of blazing such new paths. They are documents of great political and economic significance which determine the direction which the countries are to take jointly in resolving key national economic tasks in the two coming five-year plans, and which at the same time set down practical directives for their resolution.

The 32d CEMA session held last year in Bucharest already adopted long-term target programs of cooperation in the area of fuels and energy, the food industry and agriculture and in the area of engineering. To these three programs the Moscow session has now added two additional ones--the manufacture of the most important types of consumer products and the area of transportation.

The five programs mentioned above cover the most important, and from the standpoint of needs the most topical, sectors of the economy. The communique issued at the session gives the overview of what has been done to date in their implementation, what measures have been adopted and which important agreements relating to the target programs have been concluded.

What is important is not just mere fulfillment of tasks. What is primarily important is quality, the need to achieve and maintain high technical standards of production and to keep in step or in contact with the world's best. It is impossible to make it in the world's markets with obsolete products, not only vis-a-vis the keen competition of the capitalist markets but even in the socialist markets or those of the developing countries. The consumer will not buy such products or he will pay a low price for them which makes their manufacture unprofitable. Moreover, even the domestic market consumers soon lose interest in products of that type.

The requirement that the products must possess high technical standards and other top-quality traits is valid for every exporter. But for the CSSR which gets one-third of its national product from foreign trade it is doubly valid, as was emphasized by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR, who is the chief of the Czechoslovak delegation at the session. We are well aware of this fact and for that reason we are interested in a clear and long-term solution of economic problems and in a precise definition of tasks as well as prerequisites.

The Moscow session adopted an agreement on international division of labor in the production of equipment for nuclear power stations in which the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are the two principal partners. For us this is of key importance because it determines the future long-term orientation of our industry. But it is of importance to all the countries of the socialist community because nuclear energy is the most important means by which to solve the urgent problems of fuel and energy.

If the comprehensive program of 1971 presented integration as a higher and more perfect form of cooperation between the CEMA states, then the long-term target program of cooperation represents in a certain sense not only the supplementation, solidification and actualization of the comprehensive program but also another, higher level of integration. From this point of view it is possible to term the results of the Moscow session as a considerable step forward, provided that the adopted target programs and the agreements stemming from them are fulfilled on time and in a precise and top-quality manner.

As the communique states, the Moscow session expressed a firm determination to develop and deepen the economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the member countries in the future, in the interest of growth of the national economies of member countries as well as the socialist community as a whole, in the interest of building socialism and communism and for insurance of peace throughout the world. What is important now is that the workers in the CEMA member countries, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, accept the tasks of the target programs as their own and identify with them, that they gain an understanding of the programs' significance and of the importance of fulfilling the tasks stemming from them; that they in a mutual effort breathe life, so to speak, into the programs. That is the contribution of the 33d Moscow session, that is its legacy for the two coming five-year plans.

BRIEFS

CEMA BANK ASSISTANCE FOR SHIPPING--The investments bank of the CEMA countries will assist the reconstruction of the Hungarian ship and crane factory with a long term loan. The loan, extended within the framework of socialist economic integration, amounts to $10 million and 1.2 million transferable rubles. The contract on the loan was signed in Moscow. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SALT II DEBATE IN CONGRESS

Budapest on Vance, Church Remarks

LD111748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the opinion of the U.S. secretary of state, rejection of the SALT II agreement by the Senate could cause serious tension in Soviet-American relations and in the international situation in general. Vance talked about this in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee where the debate on the new SALT agreement has been going on since 9 July. In his address, Senator Church, chairman of the committee, stated that possible amendments would mean renegotiation of the treaty and its rejection in practice. However, if the Senators annex so-called notes of interpretation, then they would not change its essence and there would not be an obstacle in putting the agreement into force.

Prague on Hearings

LD111800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee continues its hearings on the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defense Secretary Harold Brown are with the members of the committee to hear evidence from David Jones, armed forces chief of staff. Besides the supreme American legislative assembly all the American TV stations and networks are paying great attention to the document. Americans have been following the TV discussions, and the speeches made by supporters and opponents of the treaty. Senator [name indistinct] argued during the discussion that the SALT II treaty is a further significant step toward disarmament and is equally advantageous to the United States and the Soviet Union. On the other hand (Jerry Wahn) and Paul Nitze repeated the traditional arguments of American opponents. One important argument raised by the supporters of the treaty is the opinion of the residents of the United States themselves. According to a poll carried out by the Gallup institute, 80 percent of Americans are for ratification.

RUDE PRAVO: CARTER'S MX DECISION VIOLATES SPIRIT OF SALT II

AU071718 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "A Useless and Dangerous Step"]

[Excerpts] The decision made by the U.S. President on the eve of the signing of the SALT II treaty to begin the production of a new system of heavy intercontinental missiles of the MX type caused at the Vienna meeting one of the problems which impeded and complicated Soviet-American relations. During the negotiations Comrade Brezhnev voiced concern and brought this unnecessary and dangerous step to Carter's attention.

The MX missile is a particularly menacing mass destruction weapon and represents not merely a new step but a jump in the current stage of American armament.

The production of the MX missile is an attempt of the United States to gain, under the situation of the SALT II treaty, advantages over the Soviet Union. Such an attempt threatens not only the existing level of military and nuclear balance but leads also to stepped up arms expenditures and to the further stockpiling of destructive weapons.

Complications

A number of bourgeois politicians oppose Carter's decision to produce a new generation of strategic missiles. One of the most energetic opponents is Adlai Stevenson, senator for Illinois. He declared tellingly that the introduction of MX missiles into the armament of the U.S. "threatens the very viability of the process of talks on limiting strategic arms." He objects, logically, that a Soviet Union threatened by MX missiles will be forced to protect its vital interests by adopting countermeasures, that is by producing arms capable of warding off the American system of MX missiles.

Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon warned: "The president's pushing the arms race to a point from which there is no return." The senator belongs to a group of liberal politicians who are passionate defenders of arms control and oppose high military spending. Hatfield is convinced that--should the MX system be produced--it will jeopardize a SALT III treaty.

Two Bad Reasons

It is believed in Washington that there were two reasons for the decision by the Carter administration to produce the MX missile. The first is a general one and stems from the effort of the President to restore the prestige, influence and power of the United States in the world. Today's U.S. administration regards the modernization and perfecting of the army, the growth of the U.S. military strength as a means toward achieving this objective--as demonstrated by its armament expenditures.

The second reason is a very topical one and was probably decisive--President Carter wants to push through the SALT II treaty in the American Senate. At the same time he wants to take the edge off the criticism, hostility and wild attacks by extremely reactionary forces in the Senate against him. In short, the President wishes to calm down or win over the "hawks" in the Senate. He intends to counter their usual objection that he "does not see to the security of the United States," that the SALT II treaty "favors the USSR" and so forth by pointing to the decision to produce a new generation of strategic arms. Robert Byrd, the leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, declared that the SALT treaty would not pass in the Senate without a decision to produce the MX missiles.

He will Not Win Over His Opponents, On the Contrary...

However, the President should be aware that--on the other hand--he thus harms the purpose and spirit of the treaty, the ratification of which he is seeking in the Senate. The attempt to pacify the extremely reactionary circles in the Senate with the MX missile could easily turn against the President. This was demonstrated by Senator Jackson--undoubtedly the uncrowned leader of the enemies of the SALT II treaty today--who expressed a cunning idea in an interview for the NBC television network: If the President asks for $30 billion for the production of the heavy MX intercontinental missiles, then it means that the SALT treaty is not good. This is why we shall alter it in the Senate...

By submitting simultaneously to the Senate the SALT II treaty for approval and the decision about a $30 billion program for the production of new strategic arms, Carter undermines the treaty. This gives rise to an illogical question mark and a discrepancy which may have to be paid for dearly, and not only by President Carter himself.

His decision about the MX missil was shortsighted and bad. It was really a dangerous and unnecessary step.

WARSAW COMMENTATOR SZYNDZIELORZ VIEWS FUTURE, SIGNIFICANCE OF SALT

Chances For Salt II, III

AU100925 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Kar . Szyndzielorz Vienna dispatch: "SALT Prospects--After Vienna and Before Vienna"]

[Excerpts] Because of summer one should not expect rapid progress in the process of ratification [of the SALT II accord]. To begin with, there will be sessions of Senate subcommittees, at which the direct participants in the negotiations with the Soviet Union as well as military representatives, representatives of the CIA and experts outside the administration will give evidence.

It is already obvious that the opponents of SALT II are interested more in what the SALT II accord does not contain that it what does contain. What is more, Henry Jackson and the concordant choir of his advisers have admitted that they are not interested in the Soviet-American balance of strategic forces expressed in terms of the SALT II accord; what they are interested in is the possible future development of that balance of forces. And again, they are not interested in those strategic forces as a whole but in their various component parts, with regard to which--this is quite obvious--one side or the other possesses superiority. As if it were possible to work out the disarmament documents that would be able to cancel at the stroke of a pen the technological, design and strategic decisions adopted some 10 or even 15 years ago?

Various computations have been advanced to show that President Carter and members of his administration will have to obtain some dozens of votes in the Senate in favor of SALT II. Besides, the coalition of the opponents to the SALT II accord has openly admitted that if they fail to reject the accord they will arrange for the issue to be prolonged until next year, the year of the presidential campaign. What those opponents want to accomplish is to blockade Soviet-American relations as a premise for increased armaments.

SALT II is linked to SALT III. It is impossible to begin a new round without gathering the fruits of the preceding round. However, we can regard the "joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms" as one of the important results of the Vienna summit. Those negotiations are supposed to continue to be guided by principles of equality and equal security and will be devoted to further reductions in the numerical strength of strategic arms and further qualitative limitations. To reduce the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war the Soviet Union and the United States will seek to strengthen strategic stability.

One of the aims is to take "cooperative measures contributing to the effectiveness of verification by technical means. The point is to "significantly and substantially reduce the number of strategic offensive arms," to "qualitatively limit strategic offensive arms and to restrict, at the same time, the development, testing and deployment of new types of strategic offensive arms as well as modernization of existing strategic offensive arms." The concluding part of Carter's and Brezhnev's joint statement recalls once again that "the sides will examine other steps to insure and strengthen strategic stability and to insure equality and equal security for them."

In the same way as in the previous phases of the strategic dialog, the point would be to reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war and to strengthen peace in the world.

Vienna was a neutral albeit exceedingly hospitable background for the last phases of talks on the SALT II accord. New accords will include new geographic regions, new types of weapons and new factors determining the security of the two powers and their allies. One can hope that in a year or two, when the outlines of SALT III become more distinct, Vienna will again be dreaming of the glitter of high politics.

SALT II and MBFR Talks

AU091900 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "The Other Vienna"]

[Text] During the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter the Soviet leader expressed the hope that the strategic Vienna would act as a pull on that other Vienna, namely, the negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In that connection he pointed out the importance of a good example which the two great powers could give to European countries--a political example in disarmament, a specific example. Negotiations on mutually reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe were resumed almost immediately following the Vienna summit, at that same Hofburg site where the SALT II treaty had been signed. At Thursday's meeting [28 June], which was chaired by Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak of the Polish delegation, the socialist countries presented a new joint proposal regarding the obligations of the participants in negotiations in the area of reducing the numerical strength of ground forces in central Europe. The proposal indicates that a military balance of strength exists in that region and that the military potentials of the two sides should be reduced on the principle of reciprocity, without upsetting the balance. Of course, the two sides differ in evaluating that balance.

In order to overcome differences the socialist countries have proposed that all direct participants in the conference should pledge to reduce their ground forces to 700,000 soldiers and that each participant should make a contribution to the achievement of that goal in proportion to the overall size of his forces. By the way, the socialist countries are still waiting for the West's reply to their proposals as a whole. The Vienna negotiations are difficult, but they are extremely important for Europe. The issue is to translate into the language of reductions in military forces those positive changes that have been taking place on our continent in the past few years. The importance of the Vienna negotiations is increasing because the continuation of the American-Soviet strategic dialog will contain many new geographic and strategic elements, including European elements. This is why we may hope that other Vienna will try to equal the summit Vienna even during the present round of negotiations.

GDR PAPER EXPRESSES HOPE FOR PROGRESS AT MBFR TALKS

LD111352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0525 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In a commentary on Wednesday, the GDR trade union newspaper TRIBUENE says that the arms hawks certainly did not expect that the socialist countries would again show willingness to compromise on many points in the West's ideas at the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of forces and arms in central Europe. The socialist states did so "in order to make progress at last in the interests of peace."

The newspaper recalls the latest proposals, and believes that as they come close to the West's concepts there is a greater possibility than ever before of working out an agreement on reductions, provided that the NATO countries give up the idea of winning unilateral military advantages for themselves. The socialist states now expect from the Western negotiating partners a practical and positive reply to this year's and last year's proposals so that the deadlock at the negotiations can be broken. SALT II has just proved that negotiations can succeed even over the most complicated matter, says the newspaper.

ATA DENOUNCES NEW CHINESE LAW ENCOURAGING FOREIGN CAPITAL

AU111531 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, July 11 (ATA)--The Chinese revisionist news agency XINHUA reported these days that a new law, which encourages the investments of foreign capital in that country and "defends" the rights of foreign investors, was put into force. The law permits the setting up of "joint enterprises" with foreign and Chinese capital in various branches of the economy of China. XINHUA also reported that a special institution was also set up to run this process and that a great former capitalist of pre-liberation China, Cheng Yi Chen was appointed as the head of this institution.

The law on "joint enterprises" guarantees to the foreign investors the right to receive profits according to the amount of invested capital and to take these profits out of China. It even exempts the foreign capitalists from taxes over the profits they make in the "joint enterprises." According to the above law, the foreign investors will have the right even to nominate their general directors or vice-directors in the "leading councils" of these enterprises, will dictate not only the plan of production and trade, but also the employment or sacking of the workers as well as the fixing of their wages. In other words, foreign capital invested in these enterprises will enjoy the full rights of the capitalist owner in the exploitation of the badly paid Chinese labour force.

The new and old Chinese bourgeoisie too, draws its profits from this collaboration. It not only draws its "share" from the "joint" exploitation of the sweat of the Chinese worker, but together with foreign capital it will emerge also in the foreign markets, since the law envisages the possibility of exporting the production of the "joint enterprises" and even the setting up of agencies in other countries.

BRIEFS

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS IN MALI--Syria Laze, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Mali, presented his credentials to President Moussa Traore. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2800 GMT 7 Jul 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TODOR ZHIVKOV VISIT TO TURKEY

Meeting With Labor Party Officals

AU111855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Today in Antalya Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Yavuz Cizmetci, member of the Turkish Labor Party central leadership, and Ahmed Yorcin, chairman of the regional party leadership in Antalya. They conveyed to Comrade Todor Zhivkov the greetings of Behice Boran, chairman of the Turkish Labor Party.

The two leading figures expressed satisfaction with the fruitful results achieved during the summit talks and meetings held in Antalya which contribute to further deepening the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Turkish peoples. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

End of Visit, Return

AU111848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has returned home from Turkey where he was on a friendly working visit at the invitation of Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey.

Today in Antalya the closing talks between the two sides were held and issues of expanding the friendly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey as well as international problems of mutual interest were discussed. Following the talks, Bulgarian-Turkish documents were signed and a communique was approved.

In the presence of State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov and Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit, Petur Mladenov and Gunduz Okcun, foreign ministers of the two countries, signed an agreement to facilitate the international transportation of passengers and goods on the highways and they also signed a visa-free agreement.

The officials accompanying Todor Zhivkov and members of the Turkish Government also attended the signing ceremony. Following this, Bulent Ecevit and Comrade Todor Zhivkov made statements in which they highly appraised the results of the talks and negotiations conducted in Antalya.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES FRG BUSINESSMAN 3 JULY

AU051107 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Manfred Lennings, chairman of the Executive Board of the West German "Gute Hoffnungshuette" (GHH) corporation, in Sofia yesterday.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade. Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the talks held between the GHH executive board chairman and Bulgarian economic leaders on questions of mutual cooperation.

The chairman of the State Council expressed his gratification at these successful contacts within the framework of both countries efforts to further intensify their mutual economic relations.

The role of summit meetings for the development of bilateral relations was once more stressed and, in this connection, the significance of the visit paid by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Bulgaria was pointed out in particular.

LE VAN LUONG, VIETNAMESE DELEGATION DEPART 12 July

AU120916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 12 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Hanoi City Party Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, headed by Le Van Luong, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, left our country this morning.

The delegation paid an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Sofia City BCP Committee.

ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN WITH GREEK COMMERCE MINISTER 11 JULY

AU112037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, Greek minister of commerce and chairman of the Greek side of the Joint Bulgarian-Greek Commission for Economic Cooperation, has arrived in Bulgaria.

The seventh session of the Bulgarian-Greek commission for economic cooperation began its work in Sofia today. Georgi Karamanev, head of the Bulgarian delegation and minister of internal trade and public services, said in his greetings speech that this (?economic) orientation will raise the Bulgarian-Greek cooperation to even higher levels.

The session noted with satisfaction that the Bulgarian-Greek economic relations continue to develop successfully and in an ascending manner. In the sphere of production-sharing and in the deliveries of complete projects, good successes have been achieved as a result of the efforts made by the two sides. The cooperation in automobile production and in the building of leather enterprises is successfully developing. The exchange of trade which in 1978 amounted to $142 million is also dynamically developing.

During the first 5 months of 1979 alone, the trade exchange amounted to $100 million which is a major indication of the successful development of the economic relations.

The cooperation in transportation, science and technology, power supply and tourism is also developing well. The two sides emphasized that there are realistic prerequisites and possibilities for further expanding the economic cooperation which is in full keeping with the coordinated trends planned through 1985.

DIMITUR STANISHEV RECEIVES IRISH CP OFFICIAL

AU111850 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary on the CC of the BCP, met Mr Joey Stuart, deputy secretary general of the Irish Communist Party, who is on vacation here.

During the meeting information on the work the BCP and the Irish Communist Party are engaged in at present was exchanged and some issues were discussed of the international situation and the world communist andworkers' movement.

Emphasized was the complete unanimity on matters discussed, as well as bilateral [words indistinct] to further expand the relations between the two fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

APN'S BEGLOV CONTRASTS CEMA SESSION TOKYO SUMMIT

AU111436 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Spartak Beglov, APN political observer: "Two Systems--Two Approaches"]

[Text] The crucial problems of economic development in the West, and above all the energy crisis, accentuated the dramatic character of the situation in connection with the Tokyo summit of the leaders of the greatest capitalist states to such an extent that part of the worldwide press was unable to devote the same attention to the other important session held in Moscow at almost the same time. The Moscow session was also devoted to economic questions: to the tasks and problems of the socialist community which have quite a different character.

A session of CEMA was held in Moscow, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the organization, which includes 10 socialist countries, and which actively cooperates with a number of other European, Asian and African states. The anniversary proved an opportunity to draw a few conclusions from the joint achievements of the fraternal countries and to look forward to the future.

The discussion of the state of the economic situation in the leading capitalist states held in Tokyo revealed the instability and weakness of the capitalist economic system. The rate of speed of development of the U.S. national product reveals a trend leading to zero and the same trend applies to the other countries (perhaps with the exception of Japan, the FRG and Italy) where the rate of the national product fluctuates between 2 and 3 percent. The only indexes for which the Western states are "confidently" awaiting a new acceleration of speed are inflation and unemployment.

The Moscow session, however, noted that the rates of growth of the national income and industrial production of CEMA member-countries for the period 1951-1978 were three times higher than those of the capitalist states. Thirty years ago the CEMA member-countries produced 18 percent of worldwide industrial goods, whereas today they produce almost one third of worldwide production.

Such a positive ascending development is due to the socialist character of the countries' economic system. This character does not only reveal itself in the advantages of a planned national economy, but also in the methods of production sharing of joint efforts which stem from this system. The comprehensive program of socialist integration has already enabled the CEMA member-countries to greatly contribute to the correct division of labor among them. The long-range target program of CEMA member-countries for cooperation in the production of mass consumer goods is on the agenda of the CEMA organizations.

As to the Tokyo session, it was held under the pressure of the energy problem. The problem assumed such a large scope that people in the West tend to blame everything, almost all evils which the capitalist economic system is now going through, on the energy problem. In addition to that, once more, the developing countries are serving as "scapegoats" in that connection. It is the oil-producing countries that are forced to increase the prices of this raw material, trying in that way to catch up with inflation in the West from where the OPEC member-countries purchase their necessary consumer goods. [paragraph continues]

Should it be considered a vicious circle Western business leaders do not tell the truth when they try to persuade other people that their economies have only been declining since October 1973--that is since the oil producers resorted to the weapon of price increase--and when they are trying to persuade people that only price increase is the reason for their economic recession.

In the first place the symptoms of the present economic crisis of capitalism appeared much earlier, before the autumn of 1973. In the second place--the striving of the multinational corporations for excessive profits foiled in advance any attempts at a settlement on a national scale of purchases of fuel, as well as for its distribution within individual countries. In the third place the unrestrained squandering of oil in leading capitalist states, which in the past was being encouraged by their own ability to purchase fuel at the lowest prices, in the long run, became a vice which jeopardized the energy future of all mankind. That is the reason why an entire range of vices appeared in a vicious circle, vices generated above all by the system as a whole, and the orginary consumer-citizen became their inevitable victim.

At the CEMA session the energy problems were discussed among other tasks pertaining to the development of the socialist countries' economies and the cooperation among fraternal countries. The task has immediate, as well as long-term aspects. It is not correct to assume that the socialist partners do not see any problems in this sphere. Their economy is not isolated from the rest of the world, it is not an ivory tower. All resources have their limits. Thus the discussion affected above all a long-term and planned processing of the socialist countries own resources, in the first place, and the development of new types of energy. We can note parenthetically that during the present 5-year plan period the Soviet Union is supplying the other CEMA member-countries with almost 370 million tons of oil, 46 million tons of oil products and 88 billion cubic meters of gas, as well as 64 billion kilowatt hours of electric power. During the forthcoming 5-year plan period those supplies will be increased by approximately 20 percent. The settlement of prices adopted by CEMA still allows the partners of the USSR to obtain considerable advantages from purchasing Soviet oil.

The natural resources of mineral and liquid fuel exist only in a certain quantity and there are no more of them. Therefore, the socialist economy is called upon to confirm its sensible approach to the existing resources and to use all opportunities of production sharing in creating and developing new sources of energy, which capitalism is incapable of. We will note that the respective program existing in this field (namely the more efficient utilization of local energy resources, the development of atomic energy and so forth) was worked out by CEMA member-countries as early as 8 years ago, before 1973, that is before the energy crisis appeared on the international horizon.

People in Tokyo frankly discussed measures of exerting pressure and repressive actions against those countries of the developing areas whose "crime" consists of demanding, for the first time, a just remuneration for their resources. People in Moscow spoke about the further drawing closer together of economic standards of CEMA member-countries, some of which reached their present development after coping with a heavy inheritance from their recent past. Socialist Vietnam, for example, was included in the number of those CEMA member-countries for which special measures are being applied in order to develop their economies within the framework of the long-range program.

Tokyo and Moscow revealed the different approach of two systems to problems of development and the contrast between the two systems in this respect appeared in a particular drastic manner.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO, OTHER DAILIES CARRY REPORT ON SFRY ECONOMY

AU121045 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 10 July 1979 carries on page 5 a 400-word report by Belgrade correspondent Goran Gotev, entitled, "SFRY--Measures for Saving." The factual report describes recent measures taken in Yugoslavia to restrict the consumption of oil and oil products after the latest OPEC decisions. Gotev states that Yugoslav officials have already announced a drastic increase in oil prices and efforts to concentrate on other energy sources, such as coal. In connection with the necessity of oil saving BTA correspondent Gotev quotes Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee on Energy and Industry, who pointed out the need to save oil and fuel. All Bulgarian dailies on 10 July carry the Goran Gotev report on Yugoslavia.

KRUSTYU TRICHKOV COMMEMORATES PARTISAN PARAPUNOV

AU032100 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 July 1979 carries on page 1 a 1,500-word article by Krustyu Trichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, entitled "Remarkable Party Functionary, Talented Organizer of the Antifascist Resistance," devoted to the 70th birthday of Nikola Kostadinov Parapunov, former secretary of the Gorna Dzhumaya (presently Blagoevgrad) Okrug Party Committee and military leader of the fourth military operational zone of the Bulgarian resistance movement, who perished in the antifascist struggle. Trichkov describes Parapunov's development as a communist and patriot and emphasizes the revolutionary and patriotic traditions of his home town and province in the following words: "The fact that the first partisan detachment in Bulgaria was created in the Razlog area, must be explained not only by the great revolutionary traditions of this area, but also by the fact that the Razlog communists were headed by Nikola Parapunov--a convinced communist and experienced organizer, a talented leader." Trichkov further devotes words of praise to the personality of the partisan leader, to his noble character and self-discipline, regretting the fact that he died so young but stressing that all his comrades of the Razlog partisan detachment inherited his revolutionary traditions and his virtues. Trichkov states in closing his article: "The cause for which Nikola Parapunov fought and died is today within the strong hands of the BCP, under whose leadership the working people of the Pirin area were able to create miracles. Thanks to the Leninist April line of the party, the once backward Blagoevgrad Okrug is now developing as one of the most prosperous areas in Bulgaria. Today the Okrug has a developed industry, a modern agricultural sector based on up-to-date technical equipment. A true upsurge--from the economic, social and cultural points of view--has been achieved. These successes are worthily crowning the long, revolutionary struggles of the patriotic Bulgarian population of the Pirin area with well-deserved success. Those successes convincingly confirm the strength of socialism. Based on those facts, Comrade Todor Zhivkov justifiably declared as follows: 'If you wish to see what Bulgaria represents and how it is developing under the conditions of socialism--then go to Blagoevgrad and to Blagoevgrad Okrug.' For the purpose of contributing even more to the socialist construction of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee declared the task of further developing Blagoevgrad Okrug as a party-wide and state-wide task.

BRIEFS

LEADERSHIP AT MPR RECEPTION--Jamyangyin Lhagvasuren, Mongolian ambassador to Bulgaria, today gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday of the country--the people's revolution day. Ivan Mikhaylov, Dimitur Stanishev, members of the Council of Ministers, secretaries of the Bulgarian National Assembly, deputy ministers of foreign affairs and others attended the reception which was held in a friendly atmosphere. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--On 4 July Radovan Urosev, Yugoslav Ambassador to Bulgaria and doyen of the diplomatic corps, gave a cocktail party for Mohammad Salem Masudi, Afghan ambassador to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his final departure from the country. Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the party. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Jul 79 p 6 AU]--Salem Masudi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA--A Bulgarian delegation led by Dimitur Gavne, Fatherland Front secretary, has left for Venezuela to attend the international conference on solidarity with the people of Nicaragua which will be held from 13 to 15 July in Caracas. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

SYRIAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--The week of Bulgarian-Syrian youth friendship has closed. During its stay in our country, the Syrian delegation headed by Iskander Hadad, department head of the Union of Revolutionary Youth in Syria, visited several towns and visited industrial enterprises and agroindustrial complexes, and also held meetings with representatives of workers youth and young intellectuals. A cooperation protocol was signed between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Union of Revolutionary Youth of the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 1979-80. The protocol envisages exchange of experience between the two organizations as well as exchange of delegations and coordinated actions devoted to the consolidation of the international progressive and democratic youth movement. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU]

COOPERATION PIAN WITH MONGOLIA--A plan on cooperation was signed in Sofia between the Bulgarian Ministry of National Health and the Mongolian Ministry of Health Protection, for the period up to 1980. The signing ceremony was attended by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, and by Jamayangyin Ihagvasuren, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU]

BULGARIAN DAYS IN ALGERIA--"Days of Bulgarian Science and Technology" will be held in Algeria as of tomorrow through 30 June. The days are organized by the Union of Algerian Ergineers in cooperation with the Central Council of Scientific-Technical Unions in Bulgaria. Outstanding Bulgarian scientists will read lectures in various Algerian towns. A great exhibiton of Bulgarian scientific-technical achievements will open in Algiers. Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Algerian Committee for Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation, left tonight to attend the opening of the Bulgarian days in Algeria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 22 Jun 79 AU]

TODOROV AT EXHIBITION--An exhibition on technical devices for agriculture has opened at Ovcha Kupel [Sofia city quarter]. Stanko Todorov, Nacho Papazov, Grigor Stoichkov, ministers Toncho Chakurov and Georgi Karamanev attended the opening of this exhibition. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU]

KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 2 July Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, took part in a meeting of Shumen Okrug BCP Bureau and People's Council. Issues pertaining to the construction of several cites in the okrug were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU]

DYULGEROV AWARDED ON BIRTHDAY--The State Council has issued a decree awarding Comrade Petur Georgiev Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, with the Georgi Dimitrov Order, for active participation in the construction of socialism and in connection with his 50th birthday. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU]

FRG MINISTER GSCHEIDLE MAKES 3-DAY VISIT

Meeting With Strougal

LD112116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Kurt Gscheidle, FRG minister of transport, post and telecommunications, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia. During a discussion of possibilities of the further consolidation of all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation, they stressed the importance of broadening personal contacts among political and economic representatives of both countries. Vlastimil Chalupa, minister of communications, was also present at the reception.

End of Visit

LD112118 Prague CTK in English 1820 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--West German Minister of [Transport,] Posts and Telecommunications Kurt Gscheidle ended on Wednesday his three-day visit to Czechoslovakia. Before his departure, Kurt Gscheidle stressed possibilities of further cooperation between the two countries in telecommunications. He appreciated fast modernization of postal services in Czechoslovakia, including the world-standard automation.

STROUGAL RECEIVES ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN

LD112046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee. They discussed the results of the national economies of the two countries this year and the plans for 1981-85. Both representatives appreciated the contribution of the deepening of mutual cooperation in decisive spheres of the economy and expressed an interest in further deepening production coordination and specialization as one of the important conditions for the growth of productivity of work and the efficiency of the national economy.

TO HUU-LED VIETNAM CP DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Bejda

LD112140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party led by To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, was received in Prague today by Vasil Bejda, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a department. They exchanged experiences on the ideological activity of both fraternal parties and discussed suggestions for the further deepening of mutual cooperation.

Meeting With Janik

LD120750 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee headed by To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Slovakia from Prague today.

After a welcome ceremony at Bratislava Airport the delegation was received by Jan Janik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He acquainted the guests with the party's experiences in building socialism in Slovakia.

TRADE, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH LAOS

LD112310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Sanan Soutthichak, chairman of the Lao State Committee for Economic Cooperation With Socialist Countries and minister of communications, public works and transportation, signed tonight in Zbraslav Castle an agreement on the exchange of goods and payments, and an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the two states. Also signed was an agreement on giving long-term credit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic for supplies of agricultural and medical equipment.

The above trade-political documents are the first between Czechoslovakia and Laos. The agreement on the exchange of goods provides for Czechoslovak exports of transportation, agricultural machinery, medical equipment, drugs for medical purposes, and consumer goods, and for imports of rare Lao wood, coffee, artisan and other goods. The scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Laos will be directed to an exchange of information, mutual consultations of experts, and to the setting up of a joint commission for scientific-technological cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PALESTINIAN TU VISIT

End of Talks

LD112246 Prague CTK in English 1507 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Talks between the visiting three-member delegation of the General Confederation of Palestinian Trade Unions, headed by its General Secretary Fathi Ragib, and Chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann ended in Prague on Wednesday.

The Palestinian guests informed Karel Hoffmann on the results of their tour of Czechoslovakia during which they had visited the West Bohemian region and Bratislava, meeting with Czechoslovak workers and acquainting them with the current struggle of the Palestinian people.

Discussed at the talks were also the possibilities and forms of the further cooperation between the two trade union organizations. A joint communique was signed at the end of the talks.

Ragib on Middle East Situation

LD112248 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Palestinian trade unions aim at present at a speedy realization of their two basic tasks--maintenance of the cultural and social unity of the Palestinian people and the creation of conditions for their geographical unity and return to Palestine, Fathi Ragib said here on Wednesday.

In his speech for the Czechoslovak television visiting General Secretary of the General Confederation of Palestinian Trade Unions Fathi Ragib said that "the Israeli ruling circles have lately resorted to a new method--the support of the separatist forces in Lebanon, headed by their agent Sa'd Haddad, which intend to break the unity of Lebanon and establish a religion-based state in the south of the country. It is clear that Sa'd Haddad is a tool in the hands of Israel and carries out Israeli plans," Fathi Ragib said. To expel Arab population from this area would mean the realization of the Ben-Gurion doctrine declared before 1948 in his comments on the UN resolution on the division of Palestine.

Ben-Gurion said that the resolution was considered a preparatory step for the occupation of other Arab territories representing the area of greater Israel, and pointed out that the region north of the Litani River--south Lebanon--together with the Golan Heights, the eastern part of Jordan and regions north of the Yarmuk River were the most important territories to be included in the state of Israel.

The present events prove that this zionist doctrine is the underlying motto of the Israeli policy in the Arab world, based on the expansionist policy of the building of settlements on the Arab territory.

Another aim of Israel at present is to liquidate the forces of the Palestinian revolution. To weaken the resistance against administrative autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, Israel seeks to isolate the Arab people from the Palestinian revolution and its military forces.

End of Visit

LD112258 Prague CTK in English 1534 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A three-member delegation of the General Confederation of Palestinian Trade Unions led by its General Secretary Fathi Ragib, which visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Trade Unions Central Council, left here for Damascus on Wednesday.

During their week-long stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation visited Prague, Bratislava and the West Bohemian region. It had talks with leading representatives of the Czechoslovak trade unions on further cooperation.

TALKS WITH DANISH COMMUNISTS REPORTED

AU051156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[CTK Report: "Reception at the CPCZ Central Committee Premises"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--V. Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, yesterday [12 July] received J. Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, who is in the CSSR on a brief working visit. In a cordial and friendly talk the two representatives informed each other about the developments in their parties and countries, as well as about other matters of the international communist and workers movement and of international relations. The talk, which was attended by M. Stefanak, deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee department, was held in an atmosphere of a complete concord of opinions.

SLOVAKIA EXPECTS GRAIN YIELDS TO BE 574,000 TONS BELOW PLAN

AU091351 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Jul 79 pp 1,7 AU

["HC"-signed report: "For Comprehensiveness, Quality, Effectiveness"]

[Summary] Yesterday J. Janik, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, and J. Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture and food, briefed journalists on the tasks in this year's harvest and in plant production in general.

This year's planned production in Slovakia is 3.9 million tons of grain, which exceeds last year's results by 242,000 tons and the record harvest of 1974 by 211,000 tons.

"In the fall we exceeded the [planned] area for sowing winter wheat by 6,000 hectares. The total acreage sown amounted to 431,000 hectares. However, in the spring we had to plow under 16,284 hectares of winter rape; 84,633 hectares of winter wheat; 1,064 hectares of winter rice and 669 hectares of winter barley. In addition to the areas of winter crops that had to be plowed under, the farmers had to improve 50,000 hectares of winter wheat by sowing spring crops there in addition.

"In Slovakia we can expect reduced yields of winter wheat by 15-20 percent on the average, for rice by 10 percent and of spring barley by 10-20 percent. Moreover, as a result of rainfall the crops have been considerably flattened. Climatic influences have thus reduced the planned yields by approximately 574,000 tons." Under these circumstances the political-organizational and material-technical preparation of the harvest will assume extraordinary importance.

Agricultural enterprises and organizations will have 8,943 trucks at their disposal this year, which is 386 more than last year. However, even that number will not suffice and the assistance of the People's Army will be necessary.

On the basis of cooperation agreements, 1,380 harvest combines from Czech areas will be transferred to Slovakia during the harvest and 746 combines will be transferred among the Slovak regions. East Slovakia, which traditionally cooperates with the Zakarpatskaya Oblast in the Ukraine, will receive 100 combines from the USSR and 263 combines will be transferred from Hungary under cooperation agreements of some districts in East and Central Slovakia with Hungary.

QUALITY TARGETS OF EXPERIMENTING PLANTS ARE 'UNDEMANDING'

AU051318 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Jaroslv Michalek article in the column "We Comment": "Quality and Material Interest"]

[Excerpts] Regardless of whether we admit it or not, the quality of products is directly contingent on people's relationship to production. This does not apply only to the workers at the machines and production installations although it is they who influence the final product most. The relationship to production of all people having any part in it plays a considerable role here.

These are not new discoveries, just as the statement of the fact that many people's relationship to production is motivated to a considerable degree by the concrete result of the efforts they exert--by their consideration of the payroll. However, if material interest is oriented only toward the quantity of production one cannot be surprised if it stimulates primarily--or only--the fulfillment of the quantity aspects of the planned tasks.

This principle is also one of the items in the "comprehensive experiment of effectiveness and quality control," which has been implemented for almost a year and a half now in some 150 enterprises belonging to 12 economic production units. The skeleton rules of the experiment stress among other things that the economic production unit must orient the material interest of the employees--in the spirit of the overall conception of the comprehensive experiment toward concrete tasks of increasing the effectiveness of production and quality of work and toward insuring the material [vecna] structure of the tasks of the plan and the long-term development of the organizations. At the same time, the regulations and principles governing the material interest and material responsibilities of the employees must be implemented consistently.

When assessing the course and the results of the comprehensive experiment in the first year of testing its rules it can be said that even in this respect it has proved its worth. All the economic production units not only fulfilled the quality tasks but overfulfilled them--some of them to a particularly high degree. However, it is not always a more demanding implementation of the principle of interlinkage between the quality of production and the material interest that is responsible for this. The fact that the plans of quality, prescribed by the respective departments to the economic production units and then broken down by the economic production units for the enterprises, were not the most demanding ones frequently played a considerable role here--and let us say at once that this role was not very positive. Some of the quality plans failed not only to correspond to the needs, but even to the possibilities. To put it simply even here the fact was reflected that the principle of material interest in return for quality is not yet firmly anchored everywhere among the ranking economic personnel. One cannot, therefore, be overly surprised that during the aforementioned assessment of the activity and results of the experimenting economic production units and enterprises it was also necessary to state that "in the next period we must push for the quality of products everywhere down to the workshops and 'tie it up' with material interest."

More than enough work awaits the enterprises and plants throughout the republic in this sphere. It is necessary to tackle it without long delays, without seeking all kinds of excuses and evasions designed to circumvent the problem even though it will certainly not be easy work. Everyone will probably agree that he who delivers quality along with quantity should get more. However, it is certainly not an enviable and popular job, when it comes to sanctions against those who fall short of fulfilling quality.

The ranking economic personnel, supported effectively by party organizations and the trade unions, should not hesitate. Increasing quality is an all-social need and thus a social demand. The interdependence of this process with the material interest of all those who participate--or should participate--in it is indisputable. It is just as indisputable that a product of poor quality, a poorly performed job, is--in fact--like money thrown into wind. And we are not so rich that we could continue to afford such a luxury.

BILAK SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT PLZEN PARTY MEETING

LD112240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke in Plzen today at an all-regional aktiv of CPCZ functionaries on the present situation in international relations. He singled out the close connection between the international situation and the internal development of our country. He emphasized the need to safeguard the national economic development plan this year and to pay attention to the main tasks.

Comrade Bilak then dealt in detail with the development of international relations, the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the importance of the SALT II agreement and other topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT COOPERATION WITH USSR--The Moscow Research Institute of Motor Vehicles and Motors is cooperating with the Lvov Institute for the development and design of buses and the Brno Research Institute of Electrical Machines on the design of an electric bus. The motor is being designed in Moscow, the main body of the bus in Lvov and the electrical equipment in Brno. The motor will be a gas turbine. The first bus of this type will be manufactured next year for urban use and will see service at the Moscow Olympics. [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2230 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

JOINT PLANNING WITH HUNGARY--On 4 July Vohula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received in Prague I. Hetenyi, state secretary of the Hungarian National Planning Office on the occasion of Czechoslovak-Hungarian talks on the coordination of national economic plans for the 1981-85 period. They assessed the results achieved so far in coordinating the plans and discussed the program for the nearest period. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING HUNGARIAN MINISTER--Czech Minister of Education M. Vondruska received F. Trethon, Hungarian minister of labor on 2 July. In a friendly and cordial talk they discussed questions concerning the further development of cooperation, particularly in the training of apprentices. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

CC DELEGATION RETURNS--The study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Lubomir Prochazka, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, returned on 29 June from Warsaw, which it had visited at the PZPR Central Committee's invitation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

COMPUTERS FOR POLAND--The Kovo foreign trade enterprise and the Warsaw METRONEX enterprise have concluded a contract worth R2.3 million for the delivery of two Czechoslovak EC 1021 computers. The computers, which will be used by the UNITRA Association, will be delivered this year and next year. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

MINISTER BACK FROM SOFIA--On 6 July J. Nagr USSR minister of agriculture and food, returned from the 50th session of the Permanent CEMA Commission for Agriculture in Sofia. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

MEETING WITH MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR--Deputy Premier Josef Simon today received in Prague Oldziyn Dorj, the Mongolian ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed specific issues concerning the intensification of bilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

CONSULAR CONVENTION WITH TURKEY--Prague--Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda and Turkish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Osman Basman exchanged on Wednesday instruments of ratification to a consular convention between the two countries which was signed in Ankara on November 15, 1977. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

DEPARTING INDIAN ENVOY--Prague--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra received on Wednesday Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Surendra Singh Alirajpur, who is ending his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1531 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

EAST SLOVAKIA AGRICULTURE--Agricultural land accounts for 48.4 percent of East Slovakia's total area of 1,618 million hectares. Of this total area, arable land accounts for only 26.7 percent. There are .59 hectares of agricultural land per capita in the region, of which .327 hectares are arable land. In the last 10 years the agricultural land fund in East Slovakia has shrunk by 65,000 hectares of agricultural land. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 2 Jul 79 p 3 AU]

FODDER HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA--Farmers in East Slovakia have harvested perennial fodder crops from 96 percent of the total area of 55,302 hectares so far; in Central Slovakia less than 6,000 hectares of perennial fodder crops remain to be harvested. As far as hay mowing from meadows and pastures is concerned, farmers in East Slovakia have already harvested 78 percent of the total area of 57,751 hectares, which is 28 percent more than the same time last year. In Central Slovakia 65 percent of the planned 115,000 hectares of meadows and pastures had been harvested by 3 July. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

NUMBER OF CZECH COMBINES--During this year's harvest farmers in the Czech Socialist Republic will have 13,580 harvest combines at their disposal; each combine will be deployed on an average of 93.1 hectares, which is less than in the preceding years. [Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

CZECH GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITY--The overall capacity of grain storage facilities in the Czech Socialist Republic is for more than 6.7 million tons of grain. This capacity should be sufficient since there are emergency storage facilities for an additional 200,000 tons. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

GRAIN STORAGE IN EAST BOHEMIA--Grain storage capacities for almost 900,000 tons will be available in East Bohemia this year. Procurement organizations will be able to store 486,944 tons and agricultural enterprises 412,944 tons. In addition to these facilities, agricultural enterprises will have temporary storage facilities for 100,826 tons. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

CZECH MILK PRODUCTION--In the first 6 months of 1979 the agricultural enterprises in the Czech Socialist Republic sold to the dairy enterprises 100 million liters of milk less than envisaged by the plan. They thus fulfilled their half-year plan only 94.7 percent. On the other hand, they fulfilled the procurement plan for slaughter animals 100.2 percent, by delivering 947 tons more than planned. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

CEREALS IN SOUTH MORAVIA--In South Moravia cereals have been sown on 343,636 hectares this year. [Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

PLAN FULFILLMENT IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA--According to the regional administration of the Czech Statistical Office, Central Bohemia fulfilled its gross production plan 98.9 percent in the first half of 1979. The production shortfall has been reduced by more than Kcs50 million in the region in the course of June, but it still amounts to more than Kcs 300 million. Of the total number of 72 enterprises, 26 failed to fulfill their task in the first half. Among the largest debtors with regard to the plan are the Mlada Boleslav Automobile Plant with a production shortfall amounting to Kcs 145 million, Spolana Neratovice with a shortfall worth Kcs 70 million and the Kraluv Dvur Cement Works with a shortfall of Kcs 36 million. One of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plan is manpower shortage; enterprises in Central Bohemia were short of more than 1,600 employees at the end of June. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

NUCLEAR STATION EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION--The production of equipment for nuclear power stations VVER 440 and VVER 1000 is becoming one of the key programs of the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works at Vitkovice. This involves the production of volume compensators and steam generators, and also more than 80 percent of the semi-finished products used by other manufacturers. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

COAL EXTRACTION PROGRESSES--Almost 12.3 million tons of bituminous coal, that is 50 percent of the annual plan for the fourth year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, have been extracted in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin from the beginning of the year. For the second time this month on 26 June the miners of the North Bohemian brown coal basin achieved a record extraction of more than 200,000 tons in a single day, by extracting 201,440 tons and thus fulfilling the daily task 102.7 percent. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 27 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

COAL EXTRACTION REVIEW--The extraction shortfall of the Czechoslovak coal industry in the first half of 1979 amounts to 200,000 tons. While three basins overfulfilled their tasks in the first 6 months of the year--the Ostrava-Karvina basin fulfilled the plan 100.8 percent, the Kladno basin 100.7 percent and the Sokolov brown coal mines 101.7 percent--the Prievidza coal and lignite mines fulfilled their plan only 97.6 percent and the North Bohemian brown coal basin only 99.6 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--The construction of a new, 430-meters long bridge spanning the Labe River in Decin, North Bohemia, has begun. The bridge--which will cost more than Kcs340million and is expected to be completed by the end of the next 5-year plan--will speed up transit traffic through Decin, and will have a greater carrying capacity than the existing bridge built in 1934. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

EPIDEMIC DECLINE--A decline in the number of inflammatory diseases of the liver is reported from East Slovakia. Investigations have confirmed the suspicion that the disease has been caused by germs of the so-called Q-Fever. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

NEW HIGHWAY SPEED LIMITS--Speed on Czechoslovak highways will be limited to 110 kilometers per hour and 90 kilometers per hour on other roads for passenger cars as from August 1, 1979, it was announced here on Tuesday. Motorcycles will be allowed a maximum speed of 80 kilometers per hour, lorries 80 or 70 kilometers according to the weight, long-distance public transport buses 90 kilometers per hour. All speed limits apply also to riding through towns and villages from 23.00 p.m. to 5.00 a.m. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CARTER ON JULY 4 HOLIDAY

AU051507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] To the President of the United States of America, Mr James Earl Carter.

Esteemed Mr President, on the occasion of the national day of the United States of America in the name of the GDR people and in my own name the best congratulations.

I wish to express the conviction that the relations between our states will continue to develop for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of the consolidation of peace.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Visit to Memorial

ID111650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0945 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Zambian military delegation under Zambian Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu which is visiting the GDR laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism in Berlin on Wednesday. The delegation was accompanied by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister.

At the Unter den Linden memorial the guests honored before the eternal flame the innumerable men and women who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism and imperialist war. The military ceremony ended with a parade by a guard of honor of the National People's Army.

Visit to Motorworks

ID111656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Potsdam--On the second day of its official friendly visit to the GDR, the Zambian military delegation led by Zambian Defense Minister A. Grey Zulu visited the IFA Motorworks at Ludwigsfelde, near Potsdam. During a tour of the production workshops the Zambian military personnel were particularly interested in the performance and applications of the W50 truck, which is produced in over 40 variants and exported to more than 20 countries. The motor builders informed them that this truck has also proved its worth in Africa, particularly in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia, where it is widely used in the development and protection of these countries.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES GDR ROLE IN AFRICA

ID111638 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis has told the ADN correspondent in Addis Ababa that the GDR is rendering solidarity and support to all anti-imperialist forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In accordance with "its internationalist commitments it has taken the side of the liberation movements in southern Africa and is rendering valuable assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the patriots of Namibia and South Africa."

He said that "with unbounded support for the decisions of the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council against racism, apartheid and racial discrimination, the GDR has imposed sanctions against the racist regime in Southern Rhodesia and thus has fully complied with the request by independent African states." The minister added: "Moreover, the GDR has proclaimed its solidarity with the frontline states and all other progressive states in Africa and the world that are fighting against neocolonialism and imperialism."

He said that the GDR had always striven to promote the cause of peace. "The GDR's foreign policy reflects this commitment to peace. The GDR has consistently underlined that the solution to international problems is to be found in strict adherence to the principles of the nonapplication of force, peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems."

PDRY WORKERS DELEGATION VISITS GDR, MEETS WITH NEUKRANTZ

ID120815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1313 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the General Confederation of Workers of the PDRY, headed by the secretary for general activities, 'Abd al-Wahid, ended a stay of several days in the GDR on Wednesday. Emphasized during a friendly exchange of views with FDGB Secretary Heinz Neukrantz were the numerous initiatives of the trade union members of the two countries and the further shaping of bilateral relations.

Both sides spoke about their contributions to strengthening the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the Arab region.

The PDRY trade unionists visited factories and institutions in Neubrandenburg and Potsdam Bezirke.

MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION ATTENDED BY GDR LEADERS

ID111658 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] To mark the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution, Tserebiyn Dabagsuren, Mongolian ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception today in Berlin. Present were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Gerhard Grueneberg, Erich Mueckenberger and Inge Lange, as well as other public figures.

Earlier the ambassador, in the presence of USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, had laid a wreath at the Soviet memorial in Berlin-Treptow.

ADN EDITOR COMMENTS ON SKYLAB 'DISASTER'

ID111946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[ADN editor Hans Ronneburger's review of the Skylab mission]

[Excerpts] Berlin--After orbiting earth for over 6 years, Skylab, the first and so far only U.S. space station, was lost today as a result of an uncontrolled crash from orbit.

Experts agree that the real causes of the Skylab disaster are the failure of the U.S. space administration to work out plans for its future and to lift it into a higher orbit by means of the Apollo transport ship engine when the last crew left Skylab.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR OIL COSTS NOT TO BE PASSED TO CONSUMERS

ID111215 Hamburg DPA in German 1045 GMT 11 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--The GDR does not want to pass the drastically increased costs of its oil imports, which come mainly from the Soviet Union, to the consumer. This assurance was given in the Dresden paper SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG.

The SED paper stressed that the Soviet Union, like the OPEC states, will have to increase its oil price. Soviet oil "simply cannot still be as cheap as 5 years ago." For example, if one considers the conditions in the Asiatic part of the country, the costs of drilling for oil are increasing faster than in the OPEC states. But whereas in the West the oil companies are not only shifting the burden to the consumer but also are doing additional business because of a temporary oil shortage, the SED did not want "to shift the burdens cnto the population," the paper said.

STOPH APPOINTS NEW PRESIDENT OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

AU091230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 7-8 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, upon proposal of the plenary of the Academy of Sciences appointed Prof Dr Werner Scheler new president of the academy. He wished him much success, health and creative strength in his responsible post. Willi Stoph thanked Prof Dr Hermann Klare, who is leaving the post at his own wish, for his meritorious work of many years' standing and appointed him vice president of the academy upon proposal by the plenum of the Academy of Sciences.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON PEOPLES POLICE 34TH ANNIVERSARY

AU031953 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Article by Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, member of the SED Central Committee, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, entitled "In the Service of the Working People for Order and Security"]

[Excerpts] The members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior have participated with many initiatives and actions in the comprehensive people's movement for worthy preparations for the GDR's [30th] anniversary. Under the slogan "GDR 30--Everything for the Fulfillment of Our Class Assignment" they are making multifarious efforts in order to contribute, through exemplary public order and security, to the universal strengthening and reliable protection of the worker-peasant power.

They let themselves be guided by the profound humanist spirit of their class assignment, which is most clearly reflected in the fact that all our thinking and acting serves the workers class and all other working people, so that, undisturbed and in safety, they can do their peaceful work, organize their recreation and leisure activities and universally develop their personalities. Thus our work is most deeply committed to the main task--to do everything for the benefit and the happiness of the people.

Its affinity with the working people is convincingly reflected in the fact that today about 135,000 citizens support the German People's Police as volunteer helpers in their spare time. More than 264,000 men and women are participating in social collectives for traffic safety. Some 460,000 members of the voluntary fire brigade are ready for action day and night.

And in the recent local elections more than 5,000 People's Police members have been elected deputies to the local people's assemblies, where they actively participate in the work of these bodies.

Our patrolmen and officers draw strength and confidence from the fraternal friendship with the protection and security organs of the Soviet Union and those of the other fraternal states of the socialist community. Today there exist multifarious friendly relations with the Soviet militia and the other security organs of the Soviet Union. The firm fighting alliance between our organizations has constantly reached a qualitatively higher level throughout the past years. New forms of cooperation have been developed. Thus we have at all levels cordial and stable contacts of our comrades with the "regiment next door," which contacts are becoming constantly closer and more fruitful.

Above all, we derive the certainty that our tasks will be fulfilled today and in the future through the leadership of the German People's Police by the SED. From the very first day this has been the most important source of our vigor and fighting strength, of our readiness for action and for combat, and of our purposeful work.

Leadership by the party insures that we actively participate in shaping the socialist revolution in our country and that we successfully solve all developing problems and tasks in reliably protecting the worker-peasant power. This was so, is so, and always will be so. Nothing can be changed about this even by those forces from the imperialist camp which seek to weaken particularly the unity of party and military organs. The history of the German People's Police proves that such speculations are built on sand.

Reliable Protection of Socialism

Our comrades are consolidating their ideological staunchness, for they know very well that their daily work is most closely linked with the worldwide class struggle at the juncture between socialism and capitalism, between the alliances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, amidst the stress field where the question of war or peace is being decided. They are making their contribution toward the consolidation of our state and social system, toward increasing the authority of the socialist state power and toward the enforcement of socialist law by practicing high revolutionary vigilance, performing their duty in an exemplary manner, by raising the quality and effectiveness of their work and by constantly improving their knowledge and skill. Our people's policemen are party-oriented and are responsibly exercising their rights and duties as laid down in the law on the tasks and powers of the German People's Police of 11 June 1968.

With New Achievements, Forward to the GDR Anniversary

At present we have more favorable conditions for our work than ever before. Especially since the eighth and ninth SED Congresses the activity of the citizens, aimed at insuring by themselves a high degree of public order and security, has reached a new quality. There is ample evidence of this. More than 80,000 collectives in industry and agriculture, for example, have made it their target in the current socialist competition to win recognition as "areas of exemplary order and security."

The documents of the SED Central Committee 10th Plenum, especially the concluding statement by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, provide us with a clear orientation as to what matters in solving the tasks in all fields of our social life in the near future. In this sense we march forward on our day of honor to the anniversary of our worker-peasant state with new deeds and performances.

ISTVAN HUSZAR LEAVES ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD112032 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Huszar has left for Moscow. The chairman of the National Planning Office is to have discussions with Nikolay Baybakov, head of the Soviet Planning Office, about the two countries' economic relations.

MARJAI ACCOMPANIES SOVIET DELEGATION ON VISIT TO MACHINE WORKS

LD112138 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation taking part in the 23d session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee today visited the Gyor Raba wagon and machine works. The delegation, led by USSR Deputy Premier Konstantin Katushev, was accompanied by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Istvan Soltesz, minister of metallurgy and machine industry.

One of the main tasks of the current negotiations of the intergovernmental committee is to take measures on the realization of economic tasks defined at the high-level negotiations between the leaders of the two countries.

INTERPARTY TALKS WITH VIETNAM HELD IN BUDAPEST

LD112232 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Vietnamese interparty talks have been held in Budapest. Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, had an exchange of views with Janos Berecz, head of the foreign affairs department of the MSZMP Central Committee. At the consultation they briefed each other about their countries' situations and the activities of their parties. The Vietnamese delegation expressed its thanks for the support and internationalist solidarity with which the Hungarian communists and the entire people are assisting Vietnam's socialist work of construction and the defense of its homeland. The representatives of the Hungarian party confirmed that they highly esteem Vietnam's policy and constructive proposals, which serve the strengthening of the Southeast Asian peoples' good-neighbourly relations and the defense of the region's peace.

PAPER NOTES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN YUGOSLAVIA

AU051110 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Belgrade correspondent Gyula Makus dispatch: "Results and Problems in the Yugoslav Economy"]

[Text] In Yugoslavia the attention of the party and state leadership and the entire society is centered on economic matters. In recent weeks, various forums at the republic, regional and national levels have analyzed and evaluated the country's economic position and designated the most important immediate tasks.

The Yugoslav economy has developed dynamically in the past 3 years. On an annual average, the social product has increased 6 percent, capital investments 9.5 percent, employment 4 percent and real wages 6.1 percent. Essentially, these indexes apply to the first 5 months of this year as well.

However, development is accompanied by several unfavorable manifestations. The primary problem is that inflation has again accelerated since the second half of last year. Incomes and consumption have increased at a greater rate than work productivity and production. Consumer prices increased 9.8 percent and the cost of living 10.4 percent in the first 5 months of the year.

There are additional problems. The imbalance in foreign trade has increased, work productivity has not improved to a satisfactory extent (only by an annual 2.4 percent), there are many enterprises engaged in economic activity that are showing a deficit, unemployment has not lessened despite the fact that the employment plan has been fulfilled (the number of people looking for jobs ranges around 700,000) and there is a shortfall in the envisaged structural transformation of the economy.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that the higher-than-expected oil price increase means a $300 million greater expenditure of foreign currency than planned this year and that, because of droughts, the agricultural output will be poorer and both corn and wheat will have to be imported. Extraordinary material resources will be required to redress the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake that struck the Crna Gora sea shore.

Thus far, the central measures have been implemented to restore the economic equilibrium. Investments have been reduced and imports have been tightened.

DROUGHT MINIMALLY DAMAGES VEGETABLE CROPS

LD111808 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] "There was a drought at the start of summer. Part of the crops sown was damaged or destroyed. Second sowing has perhaps never before been so important, especially regarding some vegetables." According to (Balint Bago), departmental head at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, it is undeniable that the early and spring drought has struck a blow to vegetables, but not at all to the extent generally thought. "A splendid crop of pepper, tomato and vegetables is expected. However it is true that it has caused serious problems in the green pea crop. But this has not so much disrupted domestic supply as it has impeded the fulfillment of our export tasks." Second sowing now will provide cucumber, green pea and root vegetables in good time and supplement losses incurred by the canning industry.

BRIEFS

ROMANY RETURNS FROM ROMANIA--Dr Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, returned home from Bucharest on 4 July, where he led a delegation. During his visit, he reviewed with his host, Dr. Angelo Miculesou, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, the position of cooperation in agricultural production and possibilities for its development. The significance of a new form of cooperation--a mutual exchange of technologies in plant production--was emphasized at the talks. An agreement that has concluded contains the main direction on cooperation until 1985. During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with results and modern technologies in Romanian agriculture, primarily in the areas of industry-like livestock husbandry, production by irrigation and the food industry. Dr. Pal Romany was received by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, and he met with Lajos Fazekas, minister of forestry, economy and construction materials. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSG in Hungarian 5 Jul 79 p 3 AU].

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT TO U.S.

10 July Talks

LD111526 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington 11 July, PAP--(By PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski)

Tuesday, July 10th, was the first day of the official visit of the Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek to Washington.

On that day, Polish-American political talks at the level of foreign ministers were held in the U.S. Department of State.

The sides exchanged views on the international political situation with particular emphasis on detente, consolidation of international security and halting of the arms race.

Questions relations to SALT II were important subject of discussions. It is noteworthy that the visit of the Polish minister to the United States coincided with the inauguration of debate over the text of the SALT II agreement in the U.S. Congress.

In the course of Polish-American meeting Minister Wojtaszek confirmed on behalf of the Polish Government its full support for the Salt II treaty.

The sides also exchanged views on European problems, especially those concerning European security. They spoke on the preparations for the next year's meeting of the states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act in Madrid and on questions of Polish-American consultations.

An important subject of discussions were matters of Polish-American relations. Their development was positively appraised. The sides assessed also the economic relations and scientific-technological cooperation which lies in the interest of both nations. It seems that possibilities in this area have not been exhausted yet.

After the talks in the Department of State Minister Wojtaszek held meetings with the management of two federal departments: Treasury and Commerce. Emil Wojtaszek conferred with U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps. During the two meetings problems of economic cooperation between Poland and the United States were discussed.

Interview on Conclusion of Visit

LD112212 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 11 July, PAP--At the end of his official visit to the USA Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, granted an interview to PAP Washington correspondent.

The talks I had, said the minister, form a part of a long Polish-U.S. dialogue on important international and bilateral problems which is conducted, first of all, by the leaders of both our countries.

I am fully satisfied with the course of the talks. I would also like to thank the host for the preparations made and the created atmosphere of the talks.

I talked with the State Secretary Cyrus Vance, the National Security Adviser to the U.S. President Z. Brzezinski and other members of the Foreign Affairs Commission of both chambers of the U.S. Congress about the necessity of consolidating the process of detente, indispensability of arresting the arms race and on disarmament.

We stated that the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty was the most logical road leading towards that goal.

We discussed the importance of detente, peaceful co-existence and East-West cooperation in order to consolidate and develop peaceful political relations in Europe.

In the course of my Washington talks I referred to the proposals of the socialist countries and above all to the package of problems submitted at the latest session of foreign ministers of the socialist countries, held in Budapest.

Finally, we talked about bilaterial problems referring to a number of economic and scientific spheres in which Polish-U.S. cooperation could be extended.

I expect that we shall continue this dialogue and talk about other problems in Warsaw since the U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance has accepted the invitation to pay a visit to Poland.

SAUDI OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE NO ANSWER FOR U.S.

LD111328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski dispatch from Washington]

[Text] The report that Saudi Arabia intends to increase its daily extraction of oil by a million barrels over a period of 6 months has been received here with great hopes. For Americans who in many regions of the country are still waiting in gas lines albeit lately shorter ones, it is a great relief. The sceptics, however, raise objections stating that at least 8 weeks are needed for this extra oil to get by sea to the U.S. refineries and longer to reach the gasoline stations. One can, therefore, expect results only after the summer holiday season. Second, it is being asked whether this extra amount of oil is really needed by Americans as the stocks of oil and its products in the United States have recently increased considerably and the market shortages which are still apparent are caused either by organizational considerations or by speculation.

Third, it is stated that the extra extraction of oil in Saudi Arabia, which no doubt will influence the stabilization of oil prices on the world market and reduce tensions in the United States, will weaken the will of nations to seek a permanent solution to the energy crisis, form a policy of thrifty management of energy and seek for new, or forgotten, sources of energy.

The issue here concerns obviously not the extra million of barrels of oil but the international, rational and far-reaching management of all forms of energy so that there is enough of it for us and for the coming generations.

GDR'S HONECKER ARRIVES 11 JULY ON VACATION

LD111724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Poland for a vacation today, at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee and its first secretary, Edward Gierek.

PAP REPORTS CONCLUSION OF POLISH-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC SESSION

AU091605 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[PAP report: "Development of Economic Cooperation--Session of Polish-Bulgarian Committee Concluded"]

[Text] The 18th session of the Polish-Bulgarian Committee for Economic Cooperation ended in Warsaw on 28 June. The government delegations of the two countries were headed by Vice Premier Longin Cegielski and by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy premier.

The sides positively appraised the development of Polish-Bulgarian economic cooperation to date. Polish-Bulgarian trade exceeded 2 billion convertible zlotys in 1978 and will increase about 14 percent in 1979. The main reason for this is above all development of mutual deliveries of machines and installations, which account for over three fifths of the value of the entire trade.

The session focused its attention on the task of intensifying the specialization and cooperation links between their two countries. The favorable results of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation to date and the considerable industrial potential the two countries have achieved in the past few years create particularly favorable conditions for implementing that task.

The session devoted much attention to problems of trade in 1980 and to long-term programs for economic cooperation in 1981-85 and up to 1990.

Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Bulgarian delegation, was received by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier. He also met with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Pinkowski and toured a number of installations in Warsaw and in Gdansk territory.

Longin Cegielski and Todor Bozhinov, chairmen of the two delegations, signed a joint protocol at the end of the session.

Ivan Nedev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was present.

JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATES CARDINAL CASAROLI ON APPOINTMENT

AU091705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz has sent a congratulatory message to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli on his appointment as secretary of state of the Apostolic See.

GIEREK HEARS REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PLENUM DECISIONS

LD112114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chaired a meeting which was held in the Central Committee offices today to assess the implementation of the decisions of the 15th Central Committee plenum.

Every participant in the meeting reported to Edward Gierek about the state of the implementation of these decisions in individual sectors. The minister of agriculture said that the recent rainfall in most of the country had little effect on the state of grain, with the exception of later-sown spring grain, but it did imporve the state of cultivation of potatoes, beet, fodder plants, and many kinds of vegetables, as well as the rate of growth of grass. But it is too early to make any fuller assessment of the coming harvest which will depend on the weather in the next few days. About 60,000 hectares of rape have been cut, as well as nearly 80,000 hectares of grain, mainly winter barley. If good weather continues harvest work will intensify after 20 July.

The representative of the heavy and farm machinery industry gave an assurance that the department is doing all it can to deal with the still persisting shortages of spare parts and insure that they will be delivered at a level required to deal rapidly with inevitable breakdowns during the harvest.

In his closing address Edward Gierek positively assessed the present state of the implementation of the 15th plenum decisions. He said that it will be necessary to return to these problems and issues during periodic reviews during the harvest and reaping of farm products, and also during the fall sowing campaign. It is vital that similar assessments are made systematically in individual voivodships and parishes as well as in the socialized farms and enterprises providing services for farming, and in the industries producing for agriculture.

Nothing must be overlooked that would make it difficult to gather the grain efficiently, to harvest other farm products and to raise farmers' own fodder. Edward Gierek said that the decisions taken by the 15th Central Committee plenum and the government program for their implementation, which the Central Committee has approved, still apply and constitute the foundation for future activities in farming and the whole food sector.

SEJM ADOPTS CHANGES IN MILITARY SERVICE LAW

AU090942 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 79 pp 1,6 AU

[PAP reports: "The Session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Excerpt] The Sejm examined the report of the Sejm National Defense Committee and of the Legislative Work Committee on the government draft law on changes relating to the law "On the Universal Obligation To Defend the Polish People's Republic." The draft law was presented by Deputy Andrzej Zabinski (PZPR).

THE FUNDAMENTAL AIM OF THE CHANGED LAW, THE DEPUTY SAID, IS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS FOR STRENGTHENING THE COUNTRY'S DEFENSE BOTH INTERNALLY AND REGARDING ALLIED PARTICIPATION IN THE WARSAW PACT, ONE WORTHY OF OUR STATE; IN A WORD THAT AIM IS TO INSURE THE COUNTRY'S SECURITY AS AN ASSET NECESSARY FOR ITS COMPREHENSIVE PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT. The 1967 law "On Universal Obligation to Defend the Polish People's Republic" regulates the most crucial issues of the state's defense system. The functioning of that law since 1967 has reaffirmed the correctness of its general principles.

A creative search for the best ways to implement the party's instructions concerning the strengthening of the country's security and the development, within the framework of fulfilling civic defense duties, of all available forms of action in the area of the patriotic-internationalist training of young people and in favor of the country's socio-economic development has produced the need to make necessary changes in that law.

THE PROPOSED FORM OF THE MODIFICATIONS TO THAT LAW ACCORDS WITH ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES, A. ZABINSKI STRESSED. IT EMPHASIZES ABOVE ALL CONTINUITY OF THE LEGAL BASIS IN THE FUNDAMENTAL AREA OF THE STATE'S EXISTENCE SUCH AS DEFENSE AND MAKES ALLOWANCES FOR THE CHANGES THAT HAVE RESULTED FROM DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN THE SOCIOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AREAS OF THE STATE IN THE PAST 35 YEARS. AT THE SAME TIME, IT IS ONE MORE EXAMPLE OF THE PRACTICE OF EXPANDING LEGAL GUARANTEES IN THE AREA OF CIVIC DUTIES AND RIGHTS, MANY OF WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN RAISED FROM THE LEVEL OF EXECUTIVE DECREES TO THE STATUS OF LAW.

Among the most important issues reflecting the nature of proposed changes and modifications A. Zabinski included also the following: insuring just equality, that is, a greater degree of universality of fulfillment by citizens of their duty to serve in armed forces and outside them within the framework of newly introduced substitute schemes; enriching the content and forms of the educational-training influence on young people's civic attitudes; improving the process of preparing young people formilitary service insofar as vocational and health-physical aspects are concerned; solving, by legislature, basic sturctural and organizational issues of civil defense and using its forces and resources within the framework of measures aimed at providing protection for the population and its health and for the people's material and cultural assets and at restoring natural environment, especially in cases of some disaster [w sytuacjach awaryunych], and extending legal guarantees for the rights of citizens liable to the universal defense obligation.

BRIEFS

POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC MEETING--The 3-6 July meeting in Zalesie near Warsaw between Polish and Soviet economists discussed problems and prospects of socioeconomic development of the socialist countries in the eighties and paid particular attention to the task of fully exploiting the virtues of socialism in order to intensify development. In this connection it also examined the issue of deepening socialist economic integration within CEMA. The Soviet guests met with Prof Pawel Bozyk, head of the team of scientific advisors of the first secretary, and with Manfred Gorywoda, head of the PZPR Central Committee Department of Planning and Economic Analyses. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

JABLONSKI RECEIVES SRI LANKA ENVOY--Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received in the Belweder Palace R.C.A. Johnpulle, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who presented his credentials. After presenting the credentials Ambassador Johnpulle was received by the chairman of the Council of State in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD]

CPCZ DELEGATION VISIT--On 29 June Edward Babiuch, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Lubomir Prohazka, head of the Department of National Councils and Social Organizations. The meeting was attended by Krystyn Dabrowa, head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department. Jindrich Rehorek, CSSR ambassador in Poland, was present. The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, which was interested in forms and methods of the functioning of the party's leading role and in problems of the activities of the People's Councils, had talks in Central Committee Organization Department and studied the work of party bodies and organizations in Olsztyn and Warsaw voivodships. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun-1 Jul 79 p 8 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

Ceausescu Speech

AU091532 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the plenary session of the National Council of Working People held in Bucharest on 5 July 1979]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the plenary session of the National Council of Working People has discussed important matters regarding the improvement of the living standard of the working people and regarding the activity carried out by the working people's councils and the regulations on the basis of which the operation of the working people's bodies at all levels will be regulated in the future. All these documents have been unanimously endorsed by the National Council of the Working People.

The decision on improving the living standard in 1976-80 will be published in tomorrow's press. According to this decision the second stage of the increase in wages, pensions and children's allowances will begin as of 1 August and, at the same time, the other measures envisaged to increase the working people's living standard will be applied.

I do not want to dwell on these provisions because they will be published and the working people and all our people will be able to become directly acquainted with them. I only want to stress that the achievement of the first stage of the increase in wages and the application of the other measures for improving the living standard and the application of the second stage of the wage increase, which will be completed by the end of 1980, are part and parcel of the concern by our party and socialist state to insure the continuous improvement of the material and cultural living standard of all people in keeping with the improvement of the national economy. These decisions forcefully demonstrate that everything that is being achieved under the program set forth by the 11th congress regarding the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism and the country's entire socioeconomic development are designed to continuously improve the working people's well-being, to generally develop our socialist society and to improve the level of civilization of all our people. This forcefully demonstrates that the supreme goal of the party's policy is to increasingly better insure material and cultural living conditions for the builders of socialism in our country and that the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society is the well-being of our entire nation. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have been able to fulfill the 5-year plan provisions regarding the improvement of the living standard--in fact we have fulfilled these provisions in only 3 years--and we have been able to achieve a wage increase of more than 32 percent under the current 5-year plan due to the fact that the working people from all sectors of activity have taken determined action to implement the party's policy and to fulfill the socioeconomic development plan on the basis of the positive results recorded in fulfilling the plan for this time span and due to the prospects of fulfilling the 1976-80 5-year plan with an excess of more than 100 billion lei. We have also been able to insure a more substantial increase--in fact 10 percent in excess of the 5-year plan provisions--in the working people's living standard.

However, this presupposes that we continue to do all we can to resolutely insure the fulfillment of the 1979 an 1980 plan and the provisions of the socioeconomic development under the current 5-year plan. Only if all plan indexes are fulfilled under favorable conditions--especially as regards item specified production, net production and the national income--are we guaranteed to have all the necessary means available, both to apply this increase and to insure the necessary products in order to maintain the purchase power within the limits envisaged by the 5-year plan. Thus, the increase in real incomes, beginning with real remuneration, will increase some 32.

On the whole, the people's incomes from remuneration will be much higher, taking into consideration that more than one million working people began work for the first time during this period and that, at the same time, social expenditure increased at a considerable rate. Thus the increase in the people's real incomes from remuneration and from social expenditure will be almost 45 percent. In keeping with these increases, the sales of goods have exceeded the 5-year plan provisions thus insuring the necessary products for meeting the working people's requirements.

I would like to mention what I have already mentioned in today's plenary session of the party Central Committee that as far as food consumption is concerned we have reached a level that meets the scientifically determined physiological consumption needs. The country-wide average [daily] caloric intake per capita is 3,240 calories. At the same time, the consumption in the case of other goods, especially clothes and footwear, meets the level of that recorded in developed countries thus generally meeting the people's needs. I am stressing this because it reflects the efforts made during the years of socialist construction to improve the living standard, for instance, from a [per capita annual] consumption of 16 kilograms of meat in 1950. We will consume 62 kilograms [of meat per capita] next year. In the case of many other products the consumption is 3-4 or even 5 times higher than in 1950. All this clearly reflects that our socialist system has opened up undreamed of opportunities for developing the national economy and for improving the people's general well-being. It is good to stress this now as we prepare to celebrate the 35th anniveraary of the overthrow of fascist-military dictatorship and of Romania's embarking upon the road of democratic and independent development and then on the road to socialist construction. We can state with pride that the Romanian people's achievements forcefully demonstrate the strength of the workers class, of all working people, irrespective of nationality, who as masters of their national riches, of the means of production and of their destiny and as owners and producers are freely building the socialist society according to their desire. (loud, prolonged applause)

We have adopted the two reports on the activity carried out by the working people's councils devoted to the implementation of the congress and plenary session of the Working People's Council and to reducing fuel and energy consumption and the consumption of raw materials and materials. On the whole we have certainly recorded positive results. We must stress that there are still many things to be done to appropriately reduce the consumption of raw and other materials, and fuel and energy. The problem of economic efficiency, of increasing the net production and the national income is directly linked to more substantially reducing the consumption of all kinds of materials in all fields.

In this respect, we can state that we have still broad reserves available in each enterprise, at each work place at each central and each branch and ministry. It is therefore necessary for all working people's councils to take responsible action to work out and apply the necessary measures in this field and to do all they can so that each working man at his work place is able to act in such a manner as to fulfill the production plan with a minimum of material, fuel and energy consumption.

Generally, we must achieve a substantial reduction of the production costs. We must do all we can so that this year and in 1980 we will fulfill the 5-year plan provisions in this field, too, and, if possible, so that we record a reduction compared with the plan provisions.

At the same time, we must pay greater attention to the proper operation of the management councils at all levels, both in ministries and centrals and especially to the operation of working people's councils in enterprises. We have indeed recorded positive results in this respect; however, we still are not able to state that there are no shortcomings and that no negative state of affairs exist. We cannot state that all working people's councils are acting with the necessary responsibility to fulfill their duties and tasks.

It is therefore necessary to concern ourselves to a greater extent in the future with improving and raising the level of activity carried out by the working people's councils in managing and leading all our socioeconomic units. We must more firmly apply the principles of the workers' self-management, the new economic-financial mechanism, self-administration, which place great responsibilities upon all working people's councils. At the same time, collaboration and contacts between the working people's councils and sections and the working people in sections and workshops must strengthen and the efforts of all working people must be united in fulfilling the programs and plans in all units.

We must pay greater attention to the commissions attached to the working people's councils in each unit. We must state that these commissions are not properly fulfilling their tasks everywhere.

The regulations we have adopted today must contribute to a better organization and progress of the entire activity carried out by the working people's councils and, at the same time, they must contribute to increasing the role of the general meetings of the working people in controlling the councils' activity and in adopting decisions regarding the socioeconomic activity and other problems of each unit's development process.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that general meetings will begin this month in all enterprises and units. It is necessary to pay great attention to the progress of these meetings under favorable conditions. At the same time we must somewhat improve the activity of the general meetings in the sense of simplifying the agenda, especially in the case of annual general meetings at which, due to a too comprehensive agenda, problems cannot be discussed in an appropriate manner. In this connection the Central Committee Secretariat has reached the conclusion that, when annual development plans are being discussed, special meetings should be organized during September and October before finalizing the plans. Thus the working people's councils will be able to adopt the plan in keeping with the conditions in each unit and, certainly, in keeping with the tasks under the central plan. Thus there will be enough time to appropriately prepare the implementation of its provisions from the beginning of the year. The fact that we are discussing the annual plan in February--that is after we have started fulfilling it--will not insure an increased role and responsibility of the working people's councils and especially of the general meetings in adopting and working out measures aimed at the plan fulfillment. In fact, along with the two general meetings envisaged for the beginning of the year and at mid-year, a third general meeting is scheduled to take place devoted to the problems of the development plan of each enterprise.

The National Council of Working People will, I hope, share this viewpoint because it is in keeping with the need of improving the activity of the working people's councils, of general meetings and with creating conditions for the more and more active participation of the people's masses and of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in adopting decisions and in working out measures to implement them. [paragraph continues]

This is an expression of developing our socialist democracy--part and parcel of building the comprehensively developed socialist society which is being built only with the participation of the people's masses and of all people and only for the benefit of the people, of our nation's well-being and of strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. (loud, prolonged applause)

I do not want to dwell to a greater extent on the matters included in the agenda. I would like to draw attention to the fact that 6 months are left of the fourth year of the 5-year plan and firm measures are therefore necessary to insure the fulfillment of the provisions of all indexes, beginning with the item specified production and the net production. We must act to insure the fulfillment of the investment plan and put into operation all the production capacities envisaged so as to insure the fulfillment of the additional provisions established for the second half of this year for ministries and socioeconmic units.

It is necessary for us to welcome the 35th anniversary of our great national holiday--23 August--and the 12th party congress with increasingly important results. Let us do all we can to insure the necessary conditions for fulfilling the 1980 plan, including the overfulfillment envisaged, so as to completely implement the provisions of the current 5-year plan, including the over 100 billion lei in excess, thus creating a lasting basis for the next 5-year plan and for improving our people's material and cultural living standard and for the ever more rapid development of all our socialist society. (loud, prolonged applause)

I do not now want to refer to international issues. Our party's foreign policy is known. It is an inseparable part of our general policy. There is complete concordance between our domestic and foreign activity. We act with all our responsiblity to implement the goals of the foreign policy established by the 11th party congress regarding the stengthening of international cooperation based on fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and on the basis of complete renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

We are firmly struggling for a policy of detent and peace and actively support all positive initiatives by making our own concrete and constructive proposals. We act in all fields to make our contribution to achieving the major goals of the present-day world. In developing cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all states, irrespective of their social system, we participate more and more actively in the international division of labor. Within the framework of this cooperation we create the possibility of insuring everything that is necessary, both for increasing exports and for achieving the imports necessary for developing the production activity.

Along this line, I would like to draw special attention to the need of fulfilling the production plan for exports that is the required quantity and appropriate product quality, taking into consideration that the fulfillment of the export plan conditions the imports of raw materials and of other products required for the normal progress of our economic activity. The active participation in the international division of labor, in the world exchange of values, the development of international cooperation is an objective requirement for the proper progress of our economic activity and it therefore needs the full attention of the working people's councils, at all levels, and of the working people in all sectors of activity.

We are firmly committed to continue to do all we can to contribute to achieving European security, to the policy of détente and peace, and to strengthen solidarity with all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere. On the basis of the activity carried at the national and international level we serve both the interests of our people and the cause of socialism, progress and peace and the interests of all nations and peoples who desire peace and want to develop freely and insure their independence and sovereignty. (Loud, prolonged applause)

I am convinced that, back at their work place, all the members of the National Council of Working People will brief the working people's councils on the decisions that have been adopted here and, especially, on the measures necessary for carrying out their activity under most favorable conditions.

With the conviction I wish you, all working people's councils and all working people in our fatherland increasingly greater successes in fulfilling the tasks for this year and for the entire 5-year plan, much good health and happiness. (Loud, prolonged applause. Allthose present chant for a long time: "Ceausescu-RCP " "Ceausescu and the People" loud ovations to the RCP, the Central Committee and party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

Adoption of Resolution

AU052015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 5 Jul 79 AU

["Resolution of Plenary Meeting of National Council of Working People on the Programme of Raising the Living Standard"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/7/1979--According to the provisions of the programme of raising the living standard over the 1976-1980 period adopted by the National Conference of the RCP of December 1977, all categories of working people of Romania will benefit under this five-year plan by the highest rise of incomes and particularly of remuneration in the history of socialist construction in this country--highlights the resolution adopted on July 5 by the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People regarding the implementation of this programme. Likewise--the document further reads--the programme secures the foundation of the socialist system of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done on more equitable basis as well as a better hierarchization of the material production branches according to their complexity, place and importance for the many sided progress of the Romanian socialist society.

Examining the way in which the programme provisions have been implemented so far, the National Council of Working People emphasizes that the tasks set for this stage were fulfilled and even overfulfilled. Mentioned is also that the first stage of remuneration increase concluded on July 1, 1978, three months earlier than initially envisaged, the working people benefitting by additional incomes amounting to over two thousand million lei. The first-stage tariff remuneration was increased by 17.3 percent for workers and 15.7 percent for the remainder. More marked rises were applied in the basic industrial branches. The minimum tariff remuneration rose from 1,114 lei in 1975 to 1,288 in 1978, while the average net remuneration to 2,011 lei exceeding the programme provisions. Between 1975 and 1978 the real remuneration grew by 21.4 percent, the tasks initially envisaged for the entire five-year plan being thus fulfilled in only three years.

The real incomes per active person of the cooperative farmers deriving from the work done in the producer cooperative farms and from that on individual plots as well as the incomes of peasantry in the non-cooperative zones rose by 25.6 percent in 1978, being almost 5 percent above the programme provisions and over 6 percent above the 1978 plan provisions under the current five-year plan.

Next, the resolution stresses the increases applied in the same period to pensions, to state child benefit as well as the rise in incomes set by the population from the consumer social fund. [as received]

Emphasis is placed on the considerable increase of goods sales, on the continual improvement of supply to the working people with farm-food produce and durables, on the growth of retail sales.

In this period, measures have been applied for the extension of the shorter work-week of which more than 2.3 million working people benefit at present. The plenary meeting considers that the policy of prices and tariffs ensured the increase of the population's real incomes as well as an appropriate monetary circulation, the stability and steady consolidation of the currency. The price rise index was 103.8 percent in 1978, inferior to the plan provisions.

Related to the carrying into effect of the measures for the second stage--1979-1980--of implementing the programme of raising the living standard, the resolution points out that by the end of the five-year plan period the real average remuneration will be of 2,111 lei, this marking a rise of 32.3 percent as against 1975. The ratio between the minimal remuneration and the maximal one in economy is maintained at the 1: 5.5 level as compared to 1: 5.5-6 as initially stipulated by the programme. The price and tariff indices will be of 106 percent in 1980 as against 1975. [words indistinct] Remuneration increase will start August 1, 1979 in industry branches and will end on December 1, 1980.

At the same time, the cooperative farmers' incomes deriving from the work done within the producer cooperative farms and on the individual plots as well as the real incomes of the peasants in non-cooperative areas will be of 1,290 lei in 1990 on an average, thus exceeding the initial provisions and marking a rise of 30.3 percent as against 1975.

The resolution also comprises the measures regarding the increase of pensions and state child benefits for the same period.

The plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People also approved the measures regarding the increase of goods sale and improvement of services for the supply of the population with farm-food produce and durable as well as the measures set in the domain of the price and tariff policy.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON UN SECRETARY GENERAL WALDHEIM VISIT

AU111341 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Talks were held this morning between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The two sides exchanged views on steps and measures to continuously strengthen the UN role in solving the complex problems of the international political situation.

In this context, the sides emphasized Romania's initiatives and its endeavors to further contribute to the organization's activities, so that it may better fulfill the peoples' aspirations for peace, security and progress.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

11 July Activities, Departure

AU111904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/7/1979--Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, who, together with his wife, Mme Elisabeth Waldheim, paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government, left Bucharest on July 11.

The U.N. secretary-general was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Gliga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative to the UN.

Present was Abdel Salam Dajani, director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest.

During the last day of his Romanian visit, Kurt Waldheim had talks with Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and met newsmen within a press conference.

The UN secretary general also visited the fine arts exhibition "Peace for All Children of the World" at the art museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as the UN Information Centre in Bucharest.

Press Conference

AU111907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/7/1979--Within the press conference held in Bucharest, on July 11, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim emphasized the intense participation of Romania in the United Nations activities, the important (?number) of her initiatives, of a nature to contribute to solving the big issues of contemporary world.

In the declaration made before answering journalists' questions, Kurt Waldheim referred to the international questions discussed extensively when he was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu. Considering the talks as very interesting, he also specified that he informed the Romanian head of state of the impressions of his recent visit in Asia. He said they had a very interesting and useful exchange of views on the situation in Southeast Asia in general. We also had, he said, a thorough discussion in connection with the situation in the Middle East, since President Nicolae Ceausescu evinces special interest in the problems in the region and his opinions are greatly important to me. During the interview, we also discussed the situation in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and the situation of the North-South dialogue, economic and social problems in the world, the recent UNCTAD session in Manila and the fact that we are faced with a deadlock in the efforts for the building of a new international economic order, stated the UN secretary-general.

He stressed that President Nicolae Ceausescu repeatedly expressed during the talks his full support to the United Nations activity, hoping that the UN was not taken full advantage of in the general efforts for the settlement of the big issues facing mankind.

Pointing out that he fully agreed with the Romanian head of state in this respect, Kurt Waldheim mentioned he was convinced of the full support the Romanian Government would further give to the efforts for the improvement of the work methods, for a change in certain states of affairs, so that a more efficient activity of the UN be really ensured.

Answering the journalists questions, the UN secretary-general referred to some current questions of contemporary life, to the need for concerted efforts of the states for their settlement in the interest of international peace and security. He approached the questions of eradication of underdevelopment and establishment of a new international economic order, or disarmament and peaceful settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world.

Representatives of Romanian leading newspapers, of AGERPRES and radiotelevision attended the press conference, as well as foreign correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EGYPT TRADE DELEGATION VISIT

Talks With Burtica

AU111902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/7/1979--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had an interview with Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy, foreign trade and economic cooperation of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Problems regarding the growth of the commercial exchanges, the further development and diversification of the collaboration and economic cooperation in the fields of common interest between Romania and Egypt were approached.

Economic Commission Session

AU111026 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 10 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the eleventh Session of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation begin in Bucharest today.

The delegations are headed by Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission and by Hamid as-Sayih, minister of economy and foreign trade and chairman of the Egyptian side in the commission.

During the session, whose important role was stressed during this year's meeting between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, the two sides examined the development of trade exchange and of the relations of economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as new tangible ways and means to continue to develop and diversify Romanian-Egyptian cooperation in various fields of common interest.

ROMANIAN-ISRAELI ECONOMIC COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION IN ISRAEL

AU111952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Tel Aviv, (AGERPRES) 11/7/1979--The ninth Session of the Romanian-Israeli Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation started in Tel Aviv.

The Romanian delegation is led by Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and the Israeli one by Gideon Patt, minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PPF CHAIRMAN KALLAI

AU111955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF]. The guest extended friendly greetings and wishes for new successes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and MSZMP and between Romania and Hungary, neighboring and friendly socialist countries. They also expressed the common desire to expand and deepen cooperation and solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples and between the SUF and PPF in the spirit of the 1976 summit Romanian-Hungarian talks in Oradea and Debrecen and in accordance with requirements of the socialist construction in the two countries.

The exchange of views on current international issues emphasized the need to consolidate the course of detente and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world, to adopt concrete disarmament measures and to resolve contemporary problems in the interest of peoples, socialism, democracy and peace.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER OF POSTS

AU112010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 11 in the Nepun resort Mohamed Zerguini, minister of posts and telecommunications of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, now visiting Romania.

The exchange of views on current international questions conducted on the occasion disclosed the necessity of continued Romanian-Algerian collaboration for the consolidation of the course toward detente and peace, for the political, negotiated settlement of the disputed issues among states, of the states of tension and conflict in various regions of the world, for the improvement of the general political climate and the development of the collaboration among all nations of the world.

The good relations of friendship and collaboration established and developing between Romania and Algeria were emphasized with satisfaction during the interview, and the determination was expressed to deepen these relations.

Stressed was also the importance of the bilateral action of cooperation in telecommunications and information, of expanding this cooperation also to other spheres of activity, of seeking out fresh possibilities and forms of collaboration between the two countries.

Cordial greetings were exchanged between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Benjedid Chadli, on the same occasion.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS TALKS WITH BANGLADESH FINANCE MINISTER

LD112234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/7/1979--The exchange of views on international questions that took place on July 11 in the Neptun resort, between President Nicolae Ceausescu and M.N. Huda, minister of finance of Bangladesh, highlighted the need for active collaboration on an international plane, for the establishment of new-type relations among states, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, for the entrenchment of a climate of peace and security, of collaboration and cooperation the world over. It was also stressed that the changes come about in international economic life, inclusive of the sharpening of the energy crisis render necessary the further consolidation of the solidarity and collaboration among the developing countries in order to induce the developed countries to take a more constructive stand in backing the efforts of the former toward faster economic and social progress.

During the interview, they stressed with satisfaction the good relations between the two countries and appreciated that broad possibilities are at hand for the further expansion and diversification of the economic, technico-scientific and other kinds of collaboration of mutual interest.

Minister M.N. Huda, who is chairman for his country of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh, attends in Bucharest the third session of the commission. His interview with the Romanian head of state also occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA--Caracas (AGERPRES)--Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela, received on July 11 Marin Argint, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania in Caracas. An exchange of messages of salute between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Herrera was also made on the occasion. After the presentation ceremony, the president of the Republic of Venezuela had a talk with the Romanian ambassador, during which they highlighted the good relations established between the two countries and peoples, the possibilities at hand for their development and diversification. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 11 Jul 79 AU]

TITO CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT CARTER ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051232 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 3 July, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to U.S. President Jimmy Carter:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the Independence Day of the United States of America I send Your Excellency the Yugoslav peoples' and my own cordial congratulations and warm wishes for the constant progress and well-being of the friendly American people and for your personal happiness.

"I am convinced that, imbued with mutual understanding and respect, the existing friendly relations and successful cooperation between our two countries will further continue to advance in the interest of our peoples and peace and cooperation in the world."

TITO, BRANDT HOLD 'LENGTHY, FRIENDLY' CONVERSATION ON BRIONI

LD111854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, today received Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], who arrived on Brioni yesterday for a short visit.

In the course of a lengthy, friendly conversation, opinions were exchanged on a number of questions of mutual interest. Particular attention was devoted to the need to overcome the stagnation in detente, which, as a universal process, should go beyond narrow limits and embrace all problems and regions of the world. In connection with this, stress was laid on the importance of broad-based preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid next year, at which the spirit and decisions of Helsinki will gain in force and be further developed.

Stress was also laid upon the need to take measures for real disarmament.

Within the framework of talks on areas of crisis, particularly on the situation in the Middle East, President Tito and Willy Brandt informed one another about the contacts which they have had recently with statesmen and prominent political figures. President Tito stressed Yugoslavia's consistent, principled approach to an all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle East crisis, the essence of which is the Palestinian problem. The opinion was expressed that any intervention in this region or any new clash would lead to a serious deterioration in an already worrying situation and have grievous broader consequences.

The talks also related to the need to overcome clashes between individual countries in Africa, and also to the situation in Southeast Asia, which continues to present the danger of new conflicts.

President Tito spoke about Yugoslavia's activity in consistently implementing nonalined policy, and about the broad preparations for the forthcoming summit of the nonalined countries in Havana. The president stressed that the original principles and independent nonbloc character of the policy and movement of nonalinement stem from the latter's very essence, and that they are the tested basis of the unity of action of the nonalined countries. Hence any attempt to introduce divisions between the nonalined countries or to link nonalined policy with the interests of one or another bloc would be damaging and unacceptable.

Stating that democratic dialog had made many things clearer in this respect, President Tito said that he regards with optimism the nonalined countries ability to contribute in an open exchange of opinions in Havana to the further affirmation and strengthening of the role of nonalined policy in building better political and economic relations in the world.

During an exchange of opinions on acute problems of international economic relations, Willy Brandt also put forward certain ideas which he will present for a broader review.

President Tito stressed that it was essential for realistic measures to be undertaken toward the (?gradual) construction of a new economic order, and thereby to open concrete prospects for a long-term and just settlement of the extremely aggravated problems in international economic relations. This demands persistent and constructive dialog between all factors within the framework of the United Nations. It would be necessary without delay to undertake measures which would halt the process of the further deepening of the vast abyss between the developed countries and those which have only just stepped out on the path of development. With regard to the interdependence of the world, it is in the broadest interests of stability and progress of all countries for the developed countries to objectively assume special responsibilities.

There was also a discussion of the need for relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC to be regulated on a broader, mutually acceptable long-term basis. Attention was also devoted to bilateral relations, which--it was emphasized--are good, but could become even better given an orientation on both sides for further development of all-round cooperation.

Taking part in the talks, which also embraced other questions, were Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Franc Setinc, secretary of the Slovenia League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Radovan Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG; Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY; Hans Dingels, head of the SPD's International Department; and others.

After the talks, President Tito entertained Willy Brandt at a lunch, at which the participants in the talks were also present.

During the course of the afternoon Willy Brandt, accompanied by Franc Setinc, left for Bled, where he is to stay for a short holiday.

TANJUG CITES DPRK AMBASSADOR ON UNIFICATION ISSUE, CARTER VISIT

LD111752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (TANJUG)--The recent visit of U.S. President Carter to South Korea did not have for its aim the establishment of peace in that part of the world but, instead, aggression and war. After the visit, the peaceful unification of Korea is further away than ever before, Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ambassador in Belgrade Chong Kwang-sun stated at a press conference organized on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the country's unification.

The basic direction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea government and people, it was set out at the press conference, is to achieve the country's unification independently, without outside interference, on a democratic basis and by peaceful means.

Ambassador Chong Kwang-Sun underlined the important role of the non-aligned countries and their support to the just demand of the Korean people for unification.

STANE DOLANC RECEIVES CYPRIOT SOCIALIST LEADER LISSARIDHIS

AU051659 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Dr. Vasos Lissaridhis, chairman of the Cypriot socialist party (EDEK). During the talk, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on certain topical international questions, the development of the situation in the Mediterranean and the Balkans and on the preparations for the sixth summit meeting of the nonalined countries, as well as on the development of cooperation between the LCY and the Cypriot socialist party. Andreas Frudhos, secretary of the Nicosia party organization, Ioannakis Omirou, member of the EDEK leadership and secretary of the Paphos party organization, and Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWP Federal Conference, participated in the talks.

BRANKO MIKULIC RECEIVES CCP STUDY DELEGATION

LD112118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1919 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, July 11 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Branko Mikulic talked here today with members of the Chinese Communist Party study delegation headed by Central Committee member Song Reqiong. The Chinese Communist Party delegation is visiting Yugoslavia within the framework of the program of cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China. The delegation is studying the organizational activity and cadre policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

LAZAR KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES NEW OMANI AMBASSADOR

LD110842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Lazar Kolisevski today received the new ambassador of Oman to Yugoslavia, Ahmad Muhammad Ali Jamali, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Ali Jamali communicated the cordial regards and best wishes of Oman Sovereign Bu Sa'id to President Tito and the people of Yogoslavia. The ambassador said that the establishing of diplomatic relations between the two countries opens the door for broad cooperation at the political, economic and cultural levels. Vice President Lazar Kolisevski thanked for the greetings conveyed and set out that Yugoslavia and Oman, as two countries guided in international relations, by the principles of the policy of non-alignment, are interested in as close cooperation as possible, which is particularly necessary in view of preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION CONCLUDES U.S. VISIT

AU101553 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Text] New York--Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, departed the day before yesterday after a working visit to the United States which lasted several days, taking with him the impression of a high level of understanding by the American side for the projects and ideas which should increase the volume and advance the quality of economic relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

This impression implies that the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina has a significant chance to insure in this overall orientation a more prominent place for itself than it now has.

The delegation of Bosnia-Hercegovina included, in addition to the president of the Executive Council, businessmen and bankers of the republic. "It has imparted a special imprint on results of future economic cooperation projects," one of the members of the delegation said. The delegation visited Washington, San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburg, Providence and New York. Informative contacts and business arrangements were made with high officials of the Federal Government, firms and banks.

Data on the Yugoslav trade deficit with the United States and the continuation of the disproportional increase in imports as compared with exports from Yugoslavia constituted, one could conclude, the backbone of the contacts and business talks. One of the basic questions broached everywhere was how to overcome that situation, how to find forms of cooperation which would increase and stabilize Yugoslav exports to the American market. It has been learned that it is precisely in this connection that impressions are favorable.

It was noted that the American partners showed readiness for the form of long-term arrangements. They had no serious critical remarks to make about the goods from Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia on their market. The "long-term nature" about which those who participated in the contacts speak implies production cooperation as a basis.

The opportunities for the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina in that context are opening in several directions along the lines of the agreement on specific joint investment projects, on cooperation measures and joint ventures in third markets. Those in the know cite the examples of engineering, iron and steel, tractor production, aviation industry, the production and exports of furniture to the United States and so forth. It is learned that many concrete ideas have been presented on all these, and the contacts of the businessmen and bankers of Bosnia-Hercegovina with their American partners will continue with the intention of further elaborating them in order to make them specific.

CPSU DELEGATION MEETS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF SLOVENIA

LD112130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--A CPSU study delegation led by Ivan Dyatlov, deputy chief of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had talks today with Martin Mlinar, executive secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and with Tone Kovic, Slovenia's secretary for industry.

Last night, the delegation was received by Joze Smole, chairman of the Council for International Cooperation of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia. During a brief conversation he briefed his guests on the development of socialist self-management relations in our society and on the current tasks of the League of Communists and of other subjective forces.

JORDANIAN INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH BAJRA

LD112136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (TANJUG)--Cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of news and information was the main topic of today's talks between Yugoslav Government member and Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra and Jordanian Minister of Information 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, who is on a several-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Joint views were identified on the need for a new international information order and it was stated that the two countries had previously also had identical views on the drafting of the resolution on cooperation among non-aligned countries in the field of information. Cooperation between Yugoslavia's and Jordan's information institutions was assessed as developing favourably, although it was noted that this cooperation could be more dynamic.

Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Dr. Ivo Margan today received the Jordanian guest.

SLOVENE LC LEADER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA, ITALY, BULGARIA

AU111657 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Speech by France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the central republican celebration of Veterans Day at Duh near Ostri Vrh on 4 July]

[Excerpt] Let me say here, on the border with the Republic of Austria, that in our view good possibilities for the further development of comprehensive mutual cooperation exist more or less in all directions, since we have already been able to convince ourselves about many common interests. For this reason we positively assess every step leading to the promotion of these relations and to a consolidation of the conditions of benefit for both states, relations and conditions which would be of particular benefit for the population on both sides of the border and which would lead toward creating the conditions for an increasingly more lively economic, cultural, sports and other kinds of cooperation. Our conviction that the national minorities could contribute to a productive relationship between the two states is based on the condition that these minorities enjoy the full protection of the majority nation on the basis of full equality and the creation of opportunities for their further development. For this reason a complete and consistent solution of the problems of the Slovene and Croatian minority in Austria, based on the Austrian State Treaty, would mean a further contribution, compatible with the Helsinki charter, to creating better understanding, confidence and comprehensive cooperation between our two states and, further afield, in this region of Europe. We are already paving such paths in our relations with Italy, despite the opposition by certain narrow nationalist and also undemocratic forces in Italy, or rather the neighboring Italian province. We are convinced that with good will we can resolve the problems which obstruct us in neighborly cooperation, particularly if this will is on both sides. This also applies for the relations with Bulgaria, where we miss such a will in the relations with the SFRY precisely as regards the assertion of the Macedonian people's history and this people's development.

VJESNIK PUBLISHES INTERVIEW WITH PCF'S MARCHAIS

AU051749 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Interview granted by PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais to VJESNIK's permanent Paris correspondent Davor Sosic, presumably in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] There Is No Longer a Center of the Communist Movement

[Question] Comrade Marchais, recently you said that the PCF is internationalist. In your report to the 23d congress you spoke about "a great diversity which characterizes the communist movement" and emphasized that this diversity attests to the roots of the communist parties in the reality of their countries. Whan then is internationalism today? What is the PCF's concept of this question?

Marchais: The world has changed and so has the communist movement. Today there is no longer a center of the communist movement and each individual party must independently define its policy, its aims and its own methods of action. It is no longer only the right of every party, but rather its very ability to win the workers of its own country for its struggle depends on it. Thus, each individual party must seek concrete answers to the questions posed by its own struggle in defense of the interests of workers in its own country and for socialist social transformations.

We are doing this for our country; offering to our people a democratic road to socialism of French colors.

Nevertheless it does not mean that we are withdrawing within ourselves and that we are indifferent to internationalist views and tasks. On the contrary, for us French communists internationalist solidarity represents a permanent dimension of our struggle and our policy. We are aware of the fact that the victory of freedom in any part of the world, the independence won by any people in the world and every success of socialism represent a blow to imperialism, which is a common enemy of workers and popular masses.

For us solidarity has a universal character. It is directed toward the peoples building socialist societies. It is directed to the workers class and democrats of capitalist countries. It is directed to the peoples of developing countries who struggle to become masters of their future and for a new international system. We are developing solidarity with all progressive forces, which throughout the world wage the struggle against imperialism and for social progress, independence and peace.

Naturally we want to develop relations with all communist parties. Taking into account the great diversity which characterizes the communist movement today as well as the differences that may exist at times and the need for developing cooperation among communist parties, we strive for establishing new relations between parties, relations which are in accord with the realities of our time.

We are also very interested in and are very devoted to strengthening our cooperation with a large number of national movements and parties.

Within the European framework we strive to establish and develop contacts and, if possible, joint actions with socialist and social democratic parties for the benefit of the aims which are in accord with the real interests of our peoples.

Positive Role of Nonalined Countries

[Question] The sixth conference of nonalined countries will be held at the beginning of September. What is the PCF's view on the nonalined movement?

Marchais: We follow with attention the activity of nonalined countries and value the influential role played by the nonalined movement on the international scene as positive. Our wish for the sixth summit meeting of nonalined countries, which will be held in Havana in September, is that it will contribute in its own specific and constructive way to a continued strengthening of peace and of democratization of relations between states and to the establishment of a new international system. Therefore, it is with great interest that we are awaiting the next summit meeting of nonalined countries.

The desire for national independence and sovereignty, for a free orientation of each individual country and for the rejection of all outside interference no matter from where it may come; the rejection of any subordination and every tutorship as well as of any alinement within one of the blocs; and the aspiration to more harmonious, just and democratic relations, that is, the aspiration to a new international system--all these are great demands of our time. [paragraph continues]

It is from this viewpoint that the ideas of sovereignty, justice and progress, expressed in nonalinement, are of wide importance. For that reason we want France to be--like the nonalined countries--independent, master of its own decisions, open toward the world and thereby to make its original contribution to [solving] the great problems of our time.

Meeting With Tito Is an Event of Great Importance

[Question] You will shortly visit the SFRY at the invitation of LCY President Josip Broz Tito. You will meet with Comrade Tito and with other leaders as well as with LCY members. Comrade General Secretary, how do you appraise the present relations between the LCY and the PCF?

Marchais: In our opinion the meeting between President Tito and myself is an event of great importance and will mark an important stage in the history of relations between the PCF and the LCY.

The relations between the LCY and the PCF are excellent and have been obviously marked by a new upsurge in the recent period which pleases us very much.

There exists in fact a profound agreement between our two parties in regard to many questions and our meetings have been always unusually fruitful because they have been characterized by great mutual understanding and our joint desire to become better acquainted.

I am convinced that the cooperation between our two parties can usefully contribute to solving such great questions as those of peace, independence, cooperation and the establishment of a new international system. As far as Europe and the Mediterranean are concerned, we have similar views on it and it is an important area in which we can develop joint actions.

That means that my meeting with President Tito will result in a development of relations and solidarity between the PCF and the LCY which makes me and every other French communist very happy.

SUNDIC VIEWS SALT II DEBATE IN SENATE, CARTER'S ENERGY CRISIS

LD112016 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Even though it is too early as yet to say what the outcome will be of the debate in the U.S. Senate on SALT II, since it has only just begun, its importance and even the result of the voting do not consist only in whether a treaty which had such a difficult birth will remain alive, but much more, in what the consequences for future relations would be between the head of the executive power and the Senate if the latter rejects the Brezhnev-Carter treaty.

Carter's predecessors, too, had their headaches with the Senate, but U.S. society has never yet experienced such a crisis of the system as on this occasion. It is not a question merely of the Senate's constitutional right to share power with the President, but--to a much greater degree and more importantly--of the consequences of the increasingly frequent disagreements between the President and the Senate.

Brown and Vance, the secretaries for defense and foreign affairs respectively, are sufficiently qualified to explain to the senators all the advantages and shortcomings of SALT II, for they are the most competent to do this, but many influential senators have their own axes to grind, regardless of how much they believe or do not believe in the need to ratify the treaty.

For those for whom the President does not come up to standard, SALT II will be considered a concession to the Russians, even if it were not such. If the outcome of the vote is unfavorable, SALT II will come to nothing, but on the other hand, the abyss between the President and the Senate will deepen even further, and Soviet-U.S. relations will become even more complicated than they would have been otherwise. A heavy blow would thereby be dealt to President Carter, too, for this would weaken his prestige both in the United States and in the world.

The Soviet Union, it appears, understands Carter's difficulty, and apart from one warning from Andrey Gromyko to the effect that an unfavorable outcome of the Senate vote would mean the end of SALT II, it is doing nothing which might make more difficult the situation of the head of the White House.

However, even without the headache of SALT II, Carter is at present faced with another problem, more difficult both for him and for the United States. This is the energy crisis; that is, the pressure being exerted on him to show his teeth to the petroleum producers. Whatever he might say to the nation, it will not satisfy everyone. If one bears in mind here, too, the fact that Carter must take account of his second presidential mandate as well, it is not hard to come to the conclusion that his position is more delicate now than it has been during the whole period he has been in the White House.

Of course, the most basic and vital issue is where modern America is going. The domestic situation is becoming more and more complicated, and the international situation is full of uncertainty. Between the two extremes--for the United States to wash its hands of the world, or for it to be present everywhere--the third way, to be with the world and to share good and evil with it, can hardly be seen. In this regard Carter has achieved something, including SALT II, but this, as can be seen, has not eased his position at home. Some may say, perhaps, that a democratic society can safeguard its heritage only in this way, but this is not the point at all. In the conflicts of varying interests which have shaken U.S. society for years already, democracy and democratic attitudes have, as a rule, always taken last place. The greatest price was paid a few years ago by Richard Nixon, to say nothing of the Kennedy brothers, and others will not avoid paying this same price if class interests are brought into question. SALT II, even if it is adopted or rejected in the Senate, cannot be separated from the clashes of differing interests between those who are for and those who are against.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON BRANDT-KREISKY-'ARAFAT MEETING

LD111920 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary this morning deals with a meeting which our guest Willy Brandt had yesterday before he came to Yugoslavia: the meeting between him and Bruno Kreisky. Milika Sundic is before the microphone:

Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, made a favorable impression on the two most prominent leaders of the Socialist International, Chairman Willy Brandt and Deputy Chairman Bruno Kreisky. As far as Austria is concerned, the Vienna meeting was of an official nature because Bruno Kreisky is also Austrian chancellor. It provided the occasion for a sharp reaction of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs which assessed 'Arafat's visit to Vienna and the hospitality accorded to him as a demonstrative act directed against the Israeli state and the Jewish people.

The involvement of the Socialist International in the Middle East crisis, however, has a meaning which is deeper than a mere assessment of the state of affairs in that part of the world. This inference can be drawn from what, replying to the criticism of Tel Aviv, Bruno Kreisky said, namely that the situation in the Middle East is no longer a matter for Israel and the Arabs alone, but a question of world peace. As a matter of fact Western Europe is increasingly becoming aware of the fact that it is no longer in its interest to be inactive in an area on whose wealth its development depends. In evaluating that the problem of Palestine is a key problem of the Middle East crisis and that the separate peace between Israel and Egypt puts off its solution, the leadership of the Socialist International has come to the conclusion that Western Europe too would have to pay the price for any new disturbance in the Middle East. Hence Brandt's warning to the United States not to indulge in any Middle East adventure under the pretext of protecting its interests, that is to say, unhindered oil supplies.

Undoubtedly, the latest oil price increases have hit the West European countries much more than the United States, but unlike the U.S. reaction, the West European reaction was within the limits of what is reasonable. As a matter of fact, West Europe does not find it convenient to tie its interests in the Middle East with those of the United States, because--viewed from an economic point of view, and recently also from the political one--they are contradictory. This explains the attitude which Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky set forth after their Vienna meeting with Yasir 'Arafat that self-determination for the Palestinian people cannot be identified with the elimination and destruction of others, that is of the State of Israel.

There have been advocates in West Europe of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination before, but this is no doubt the most important step made in this direction.

The meeting Willy Brandt and Bruno Kreisky had with Yasir 'Arafat will perhaps not incluence a change in Israel's attitude toward the Palestinians, although, on the other hand, Israel may find it difficult to reconcile itself to the possibility of losing some of its key supporters in Western Europe.

Furthermore, the Vienna meeting has shown that West Europe endures and reconciles itself, with increasing difficulty, to the role the superpowers intend it to play, to be a buffer zone between them. West Europe is demanding that its voice be heard more and is (?trying) with circumspection and without upheavals to get used to differences with the United States. The fact that the interests of West Europe and of the United States differ in a delicate issue makes one draw this conclusion. This could induce President Carter to think more carefully about the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian problem and about the choice of the best way to insure unhindered oil supplies for the United States.

POLITIKA MAINTAINS ENERGY CRISIS HAS NOT BYPASSED BULGARIA

AU051541 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Milisav Krstic report]

[Summary] Sofia, 24 June--Visitors to Bulgaria are inevitably and frequently reminded of "the eternal and indestructible friendship between the USSR and Bulgaria." The friendship is proclaimed among other things also in various ways by the slogans that are "quite conspicuously displayed along Sofia streets and boulevards which are unusually quiet in these days." During our visit to Sofia a taxi driver in the General Tolbukhin Street tolds us that "only recently the price of gasoline was increased by more than 100 percent. A liter of gasoline now costs one lev (according to the official exchange rate, one lev is 22 dinars), that is, considerably more than in many other countries of the world.

"For that reason, the talkative taxi driver explained, there is no need to be surprised to see the streets and boulevards of this beautiful city under Vitosha nearly empty now. Apart from the state vehicles and the taxis of the city enterprises, the number of private automobiles seen in traffic is unusually small. Because of the high price, which is unacceptable to the pockets of the average Bulgarian, many automobile owners have given up their 'inviolable' weekend travel."

As to prices in general, they are increasing--despite official statements to the contrary. But they are determined or corrected exclusively by the state, and the press does not report any such corrections; the citizen becomes acquainted with them "on the spot." However, "judging by all available evidence, the energy crisis has not bypassed Bulgaria and 'the tightening of the belt' has apparently begun with gasoline. The fact is that, thanks to its special position within CEMA, until recently Bulgaria imported petroleum from the Soviet Union at a price which was 20 percent below the prices paid by other member countries of the same group. But now that discount has been abolished."

In an article carried recently by the newspaper SOFIA NEWS, which is published in English, Georgi Karamanev, minister for internal trade and public services, says that in the 1960-77 period the purchase power of citizens increased by more than three times. Karamanev also stressed a great increase in the market supply and promises that by 1990 the supply will again increase by three times. As early as this year, he promises, "the market will be enriched with a greater variety of consumer goods" and the demand for domestic electric appliance will be met to a greater extent.

"Yet, despite statements of this kind, 'the picture' in Bulgaria is nevertheless changing slowly. The variety of products is still insufficient and it is necessary to wait in lines to buy the necessary grocery supplies. It is hard to find vegetables and fruit (although this neighbor of ours is known far and wide for its vegetable production) and often the supply of meat is also short." However, since recently the Bulgarians are also able to shop at special KOREKOM shops where they can buy--with foreign currency--those products not available in the socialist trade network. "At present no one asks about the source of foreign currency. But the Bulgarian economy undoubtedly needs foreign currency" to buy equipment and technology in the highly developed Western and other countries, equipment and technology needed "to complete the construction of the material-technical basis of 'mature socialist society' by 1990," as has been officially stated.

The average Bulgarian citizen believes that "the wages and salaries set by the state are too low and counter-stimulative." According to the available data, the average monthly wage amounts to about 140 levs whereas a man's suit may cost up to 150 levs and a black and white television receiver about 560 levs. This situation is the cause of a general "indolence." Still, some modest efforts are being made now to provide higher rewards for better and more productive work but at present it is hard to foresee what the scope of any changes in the sphere of remuneration will be because "the changes certainly cannot be 'the right ones' if the old centralist method of planning and economic operations is retained."

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER TO HOLD SESSION 17 JULY

LD111756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--At the session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on 17 July Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, will read a report in connection with the adoption of the bill on the bases of social councils and on federal social councils.

The delegates will also hear an introductory report by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, in connection with SFRY preparations for the sixth nonalined conference of heads of government and heads of state.

Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic is expected to speak about the final accounts of the federal budget for 1978.

Dr Aleksandar Fira, president of the Federal Committee for Legislation, is expected to address the delegates on the proposal to enact legislation regarding the cessation of activities of organizations of associated labor.

Luka Banovic, federal secretary for judiciary and organization of federal administration, will speak in connection with the proposal to pass legislation on the rights and duties of federal organs regarding the socially owned funds which they control.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS, PROVINCES TO MEET 18-19 JULY

LD111644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--A session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly will be held on 18 and 19 July. Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, is to deliver a report on the realization of the 1978 medium-term plan, on the first appraisal of development in 1979, and on development opportunities in 1980. Delegates will also debate the realization of the policy of accelerated development of the undeveloped republics and Kosovo. Decisions on orientations for economic policy in 1981-1985 will also be discussed. This will be the last session before the summer recess.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES FORMED WITHIN FEDERAL ECONOMIC CHAMBER

LD112156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

["Great Coordination in Conduct of Business Affairs With Foreign Countries"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Within the framework of the Coordination Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, three regional committees have been formed in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber: for developing countries, for developed countries in the West and overseas countries, and for socialist countries. The committees will be headed by chairmen with a 1-year mandate.

In adopting the decision to form regional committees, the members of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber Coordination Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries took as their starting point the need for better and longer-term coordination to be established in Yugoslavia's economic participation in individual regions. This is all the more necessary in that there already exist in the Yugoslav Economic Chamber sections for the promotion of economic cooperation at the level of individual countries, and a coordination committee for cooperation with foreign countries in general. Thus a vacuum is filled which had hitherto existed in the sphere of cooperation at a regional level. The work of these social bodies should also improve coordination in the triangle of sections, general associations, and joint economic missions in the world.

Since the lack of coordination of our organizations of associated labor on the foreign market has hitherto been considered as one of the basic causes of unfavorable trends and the constant large deficit in foreign trade, much is expected of the work of the regional committees.

DEVELOPMENT OF KOSOVO PROVINCE LAGGING BEHIND

LD112956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pristina--The three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held sessions today. At separate sessions delegates approved an analysis of the implementation of the agreed policy for the fastest possible rate of development of the Kosovo economy over the past 3 years of the current medium-term period. The analysis defines the causes of the lagging behind in the province's overall development and proposes measures aimed at eliminating them. The analysis stresses that the agreed policy for Kosovo's accelerated development is not being carried out and that rate of growth of the social product in the province over the past 3 years amounted to 3 percent, which is 50 percent below the country's average and 68 percent below the level envisaged in the province's social plan. The analysis, which was prepared by the federal and provincial institutes of social planning, will be presented to the SFRY Assembly delegates on 18 July.

MACEDONIAN FIRM COMPLAINS ABOUT EXCESSIVE DUES

AU090815 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[D. Nikolic article: "General Director's Letter"]

[Summary] Skopje, June--The publication of an open letter by Stojan Djorcevski, general director of the Teteks wool combine in Tetovo, to the organs of the republic and the communes has attracted considerable attention here. The letter cites figures to show that the reduction of common and public spending has been empty talk only. In the first 3 months of this year, Teteks paid 1,866,756 dinars to the communal self-managing interest communities as compared with 810,117 dinars in the same period last year, which is an increase of 130.4 percent.

The letter also says that the resolution on the socioeconomic development of Macedonia this year provided that associated labor organizations will be credited with the amounts paid to self-managing interest communities in excess of requirements, or that those excess payments will be refunded. Nevertheless, Teteks in the first 3 months of this year paid 23.4 percent more to the republican self-managing interest community for vocational training, 62.5 percent more to the republican self-managing interest community for scientific activities, 59.6 percent more to republican self-managing interest community for culture, 38.2 percent more to the republican self-managing interest community for social protection, all in comparison with the same period last year, bringing the total to 4,523,311 dinars.

"It is obvious that the self-managing interest communities have exceeded the limit when the director of one of the leading textile combines in the country decides to write an open letter. But it is likewise obvious that the delegate system has failed regarding common and public spending, if the assemblies of the self-managing interest communities are able to adopt decisions contrary to the adopted principles and resolutions of sociopolitical communities. That goes to show that those who spend are given more consideration than those who create income."

The question also arises regarding the social accounting service which must honor a decision of a self-managing interest community only if the decision agrees with the resolution of socioeconomic development of a sociopolitical community. "The question, it appears, has another aspect: Is the social accounting service at all equipped and expert enough to know every minute what is really going on in the monetary flows from the economy to the noneconomic activities, from those who painfully create income to those who very often idly spend it?"

MACEDONIAN LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD111908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--A little over 19,000 new members were admitted to the League of Communists of Macedonia last year and in the first half of this year, so that this organization now has about 125,000 members. This has been the highest influx of newly admitted members to the League of Communists in Macedonia for several years now. The fact that these positive trends have manifested themselves after the LCY and Macedonian League of Communists congresses is also encouraging.

This was noted at today's session of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, which discussed movements and changes in the structure of Macedonian League of Communists membership over the past 18 months. It was noted that among the newly admitted members there were increasing numbers of workers from direct production, young people, women and individual agricultural producers from all national structures, which was undoubtedly in keeping with the permanent orientation of the League of Communists. The Presidium considers that the improvement in the social and class structure of the Macedonian League of Communists in favor of workers from direct production should continue to be one of the most important tasks in the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists. The Presidium recommended that the admission of members to the League of Communists should be increasingly done on the basis of recommendations and proposals submitted by the basic organizations, sections of the League of Communists, aktivs of the League of Communists, sociopolitical and social organizations, self-managing organs and local communities.

At the session, which was chaired by Angel Cemerski, the Presidium also adopted the report: "Attitudes on the Ideopolitical Activity of the League of Communists in the Implementation of the Policy of Admission to the League of Communists and in Strengthening the Class and Social Structure of the Macedonian League of Communists."

SERBIAN ADMINISTRATION FACES ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

AU100811 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[V.K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 July--The republican administration of the Socialist Republic of Serbia will shortly undergo a number of changes and innovations. The materials on the reorganization of the republican administration discussed at the session of the Presidium of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today envisage that in addition to the secretariats for national defense, international affairs, judiciary and finances, 12 republican committees will be set up (for the economy and economic relations with foreign countries, for energy, for transportation, for agriculture and forestry, for water resources, for the market and prices, for urban planning, housing and communal affairs, for labor, education science and culture, for information, a committee for health and social policy and a republican committee for veterans and disabled affairs) which will work as collegial organs of administration.

According to the proposals so far, the republican administration will in the future also have other organizational forms of work, such as council, commissions, administrations, directorates or institutes.

INCOME POLICY IN SERBIA NOT IMPLEMENTED CORRECTLY

LD111754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The socially agreed policy of distribution of net income and the distribution of funds for personal income in Serbia is still not implemented consistently in some branches and groups of the industry and in extra-economic activities. This is why, in the opinion of the Serbian Executive Council, vigorous measures must be taken to arrest a continued growth of personal income which is not in keeping with agreed guidelines.

This applies especially to some branches and groups where personal income grew considerably faster than in the rest of the economy (air transport 26 percent, foreign trade 22 percent, designing and similar technical services 24 percent, newspaper and publishing activity 25 percent). In the view of the council such trends deepen the already large interbranch differences in personal income and are socially unacceptable.

Proceeding from this at its session today the council decided that the municipalities should examine the level and changes in the personal income in the basic organizations of associated labor and in work communities in the groupings which have a relatively high personal income, owing to the fact that their conditions to earn income are more favorable. Such groupings are the electricity boards; the oil derivatives processing industry; air transport; foreign trade, banking; property and personal insurance; services in the field of transport, designing, radio and TV; newspaper and publishing activity; and others. In other words, the collectives in these branches should refrain from a further rise of personal income this year. This applies especially to the collectives which despite poor work results have high personal income.

IMPORTS EXCEED SLOVENE ECONOMIC PLAN BY 21.2 PERCENT

LD112042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--It was noted at the session today of the Committee for Current Economic and Social Policy of the Slovene Executive Council that the results of the operations of the Slovene economy in the first 6 months of this year were not in keeping with the plan. Exports are in keeping with the estimates of this year's resolution and amount to 4.5 percent above what has been planned, but imports exceed the estimates by as much as 21.2 percent. The result is that the Slovene foreign trade balance deviates from what has been expected by over 50 percent. This applies particularly to consumer goods and equipment imports.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY HOLDS SESSION, DISCUSSES DEFENSE 11 JULY

LD112048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--At a session held today with Jakov Blazevic in the chair, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed and adopted documents concerning the plan for the defense of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in the sphere of the defense preparations of the sociopolitical communities, and labor and other self-managing organizations.

The Presidency is also reported to have considered some other matters within its sphere of competence.

LJUBICIC-CHAIRED ARMY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ORDER, DISCIPLINE

AU032108 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2081 14 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Milan Mihajlovic report on army conference on order and discipline in the Yugoslav People's Army--date and place not given]

[Summary] A 2-day conference on order and discipline in the Yugoslav People's Army was held recently. It was chaired by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and was attended by Colonels General Stane Potocar, Dzemil Sarac, Dane Petkovski, Dusan Pekic, Enver Cemalovic, Franc Tavcar, Petar Gracanin and Dusan Corkovic, Lieutenants General Aleksandar Janic, Lambe Mihajlovski, Milan Acic, Veljko Kadijevic, Zorko Canadi and Spasoje Todorovic, Rear Adm Sveto Letica and several generals and officers of the Nis army region.

"Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic spoke at the conclusion of the 2-day meeting. The federal secretary for national defense stressed that this gathering had been organized in order to achieve uniformity in the principled stands on order and discipline and a concrete accord on their promotion. One has borne in mind that order and discipline in units and institutions are not only a matter of the junior officers who deal directly with men but also one of all the levels of leading and commanding. This means that higher commands have greater responsibility for this question.

"Strengthening of Order and Discipline Is a Constant Task"

"Order and discipline have a decisive effect on the moral situation in the units and beyond them on the trust of the people in tne strength of the army and the ability of defense. Therefore the struggle for the strengthening of order and discipline and against negative phenomena must be an incessant task.

"Speaking about the service regulations in the armed forces and their implementation, General Ljubicic pointed out that incentive measures for soldiers are used more and more when they entail absence from the barracks. However, there are few incentive measures in the barracks themselves. (Are the barracks sufficiently attractive for the soldiers, do they really feel they are their home?) The people attending the conference have seen in this unit an excellent organization of life and work as well as rich activities on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. One should also arrange that youths from the town visit the barracks more frequently, that meetings are organized and youth units are set up. All this can contribute to the youth coming closer together and can contribute to better order and discipline.

"The federal secretary then spoke about the work of the services supplying the clothing and food and taking care about other important questions of the standard of living. Turning to the commanders of the units he pointed out that it is necessary to consider whether these services undertake everything that could be done for the personnel. The questions of whether food is adequate or whether the structure of meals is good are not questions which should concern quartermasters alone, but are questions on which the most responsible officers of the units should have the decisive say. It is necessary to further advance the work of barracks shops and connect them with the regular feeding of soldiers. For instance, evening meal need not be prepared for soldiers who go to town on a pass, but they may be issued vouchers which they can use in the canteen.

"Further in his speech General Ljubicic stressed that the service regulations have provided a framework for regulating the life and work in units and should be applied depending on conditions existing in the barracks. For instance, it should be seen whether it is everywhere necessary that soldiers should get up at 5 o'clock in summer and winter. It is certain that a better organization of work and a more economical use of capacities may shorten the time between reveille and the beginning of training.

"In conclusion of his speech General Ljubicic assesses that the command of the Nis army region and the unit of Comrade Vladimir Vukovic have invested much effort in the organization, preparation and running of the conference and that it would be useful for officers of other army regions to learn about their achievements. On behalf of all the participants at the conference, the federal secretary expressed thanks to the hosts and concluded that such a gathering should be held next year in some other army region."

On the first day of the conference, Col Gen Dane Petkovski submitted a report on order and discipline, stressing conscious military discipline as determined by the LCY and Comrade Tito. "Building such a discipline in the Yugoslav People's Army, military discipline is not reduced to outside coercion, threats and the application of repressive measures in order to insure obedience, respect for superiors and respect for the norms of military life, orders and the like. On the contrary, conscious discipline is an aim which is reached above all by educating every member of a military collective to become conscious and at the same time responsible for the overall situation in the unit, with clear and firm moral and ideological views on the basis of the positions of the LCY and Comrade Tito."

The results achieved in this respect are better and better and the number of discipline infringements is falling. Officers must always present a personal example and must rely on the strength of the military collective. Greater incentives for humane relations of officers toward men and sharp criticism of incorrect relations should be encouraged by commands.

Several officers took part in the discussion. They stressed that the new service regulations have been in force for only 2 years, but they have shown that the changes have met the expectations.

ARMY LCY ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION 28 JUNE

AU051713 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 June--A regular session of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in the Hall of the Yugoslav People's Army in Belgrade today.

In addition to members of the committee, the session was attended by several representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the commands of the army districts.

The committee discussed certain topical questions of the moral-political situation and the past results of the activities of communists and army members in implementing the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in connection with the topical ideo-political questions of the economic situation in the country and the implementation of Yugoslavia's social development plan in 1979, and adopted further tasks.

The committee's uniform assessment was that the involvement of communists and other army members in implementing the LCY policy in strengthening the moral-political situation is increasing.

It was stressed that the organizations of the League of Communists must even more critically evaluate the achieved results, particularly from the viewpoint of a better utilization of the possibilities for strengthening the army's moral-political situation and for more economical and rational behavior of all factors in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The committee adopted a report on the work of its Presidium in the January-June period of 1979.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO MONTENEGRO--The first ship with Soviet aid to Montenegro has arrived in the Bar port, bringing 5,500 tons of timber. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

INDONESIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION--On 21 June Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received the Indonesian parliamentary delegation visiting Yugoslavia. They discussed bilateral relations and positively assessed cooperation in the political and economic fields. "In the discussion of some questions of the nonalined movement, a united position in defense of the original principles on which the nonalined movement rests and resolution in the struggle for the unity of the nonalined movement were expressed." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SRFY Presidency, in Belgrade yesterday received Alberto Lima Gomes, commissioner of public works of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and had talks in a friendly and cordial atmosphere on the further advancement of relations between the two countries. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IVORY COAST--Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Ivory Coast, has received Milos Miletic, new ambassador of the SFRY in Abidjan, who presented his credentials. In a brief and friendly talk Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny expressed the desire for the further expansion and promotion of relations between the SFRY and Ivory Coast. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH PORTUGAL--An instructor in the Portuguese language will begin work at the Faculty of Philosophy of Zagreb University in the next term, and at the same time possibilities will be examined for an instructor in Serbo-Croatian to begin work at Coimbra. This will be one of important actions of the new 2-year program of cultural-educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and Portugal concluded in Belgrade today. The program was signed by Milorad Mijovic, secretary of the Secretariat for Relations with Foreign Countries of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and (Francisco Mendes da Luzi), assistant director of the General Political Directorate of the Foreign Ministry of Portugal. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 1 AU]

GDR RADIO-TV OFFICIAL VISITS--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, has received Rudi Singer, chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio and Television and member of the SED Central Committee, who is a guest of Yugoslav Radio and Television. "In a friendly conversation, they exchanged views on the possibilities of a further expansion and advancement of cooperation in all the spheres of information, especially in the field of radio broadcasting, where notable results have been achieved." [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH POLAND--Yesterday in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and the Polish People's Republic signed a plan for cooperation in the fields of health, social care and rehabilitation of disabled persons providing for the further development of cooperation in these fields in the period to 1982. The plan was signed by Milo Djordjic, vice president of the Federal Committee for labor, health and social welfare, on behalf of the committee, and by Stanislaw Marcinowski, deputy minister for health, on behalf of the Ministry for Health and Social Welfare of the Polish people's Republic. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

BAKU PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the city of Baku led by Leonid Sokolov, second secretary of the city party committee, which is on a friendly visit to Sarajevo, yesterday visited the Communal Assembly where it was received by Ante Sucic, president of the assembly. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND--At the invitation of the labor parties of New Zealand and of Australia, a SAWP delegation led by Marin Cetinic, vice president of the SAWP Federal Conference, has left for Wellington and Canberra. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 3 Jul 79 AU]

VOJVODINA OFFICIAL IN BUCHAREST--Svetozar Rakic, member of the Vojvodina Exective Council and provincial secretary for economic relations with foreign countries, has had talks in Bucharest with a deputy minister for domestic trade and other Romanian officials. Mutual interest was expressed in the advancement of cooperation between the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and Romania withir the Yugoslav-Romanian economic relations. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 79 p 7 AU]

ROMANIAN ARMY LEADER VISITS--Belgrade--After paying an official and friendly visit to our country and to our armed forces, Lt Gen Ion Hortopan, chief of the General Staff of the Romanian Armed Forces, left Belgrade yesterday. At Belgrade airport the guest from the friendly and socialist country was seen off by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and his associates. The send-off ceremony was also attended by Col Nicolae Catana, military attache of the Romanian Armed Forces in Belgrade. During his visit to our country, General Hortopan and members of the delegation visited some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army and had talks with the highest-ranking military leaders of the country. Among other things, he had talks with Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, and with his host Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION RETURN--A SAWP delegation led by Mihajlo Zvicer, member of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium and President of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, returned to Belgrade on 23 June from a visit to the DPRK and Burma. During its visit to the DPRK, the delegation had acquainted itself with the work an organizational structure of the United Democratic Fatherland Front. An exchange of views was carried out on international problems and future cooperation was agreed upon. During its 3-day visit to Burma, views and experiences were exchanged on the substance and form of work of the SAWP and the Burmese Socialist Program Party and on international problems, particulary on the preparations for the coming sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 79 p 3 AU]

VOJVODINA OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--Novi Sad, July 9 (TANJUG)--In the first six months this year, the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has produced close to 600 thousand tons of oil, 20 thousand tons more than expected by the producers. During the same period, 600 million cubic metres of natural gas were produced, a 14 percent increase over the first half-year of 1978. Yugoslav experts are investigating new oil locations and work is under way on extracting greater amounts of oil and gas from the oilfields already under exploitation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD]

QUAKE DAMAGE IN HERCEGOVINA--The damage caused by the April earthquake in the Hercegovina communes of Trebinje, Bileca, Gacko and Lubinje has been assessed at 1,279,000,000 dinars. In the four communes, 13,810 buildings, mostly private ones, were damaged, of which 488 are beyond repair. People have begun repairing their houses relying on their own forces. The communal assemblies will adopt decisions freeing them from paying the communal taxes. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 79 p 4 AU]

NEW DOMESTIC AIR ROUTES--Mostar, 26 June--TANJUG--As of today Mostar will be linked by four flights per week with Belgrade and Zagreb. A Fokker plane of the Trans-Adria Air Company of Zagreb will operate on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Mondays. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jun 79 p 16 AU]